

FRIS

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol I No 166

27 August 1985

### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### GENERAL

Spokesman Says Zhao To Address UN Celebration	A	1
Zhao Ziyang Expresses Support for Namibia	A	1
Reception Marks Namibia Day	A	2
International Management Seminar Opens 27 Aug	A	2
Shenyang Hosts International Trade Fair	A	3
PRC To Host International Fiber Conference	A	3

#### UNITED STATES

Peng Zhen Meets Senators, Discusses Taiwan	B	1
Dole at Press Conference	B	1

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Official Terms Red Cross Talks 'Inspiring'	D	1
Agreement Ratification Urged	D	1
S. Koreans Walk Out on DPRK Gymnasts	D	2
RENMIN RIBAO Welcomes DPRK Youth Delegation [23 Aug]	D	2
BAN YUE TAN on Recent North-South Korean Relations [25 July]	D	3
Kim Il-song Receives PRC Industry Group	D	5
CPC Good-Will Delegation Departs for DPRK	D	5

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA Reports on Hong Kong's Slowed Economy	E	1
Chen Muhua Meets With Malaysian Delegation	E	1

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Malta's President Barbara Ends Beijing Stay	G	1
Awarded Degree	G	1
Departs Beijing	G	1

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mugabe Concludes Visit	I	1
Meets With Hu Yaobang	I	1
Confers With Deng Xioaping	I	1
Seen Off by Yang Bo	I	2

### PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Identification Card Regulations at NPC Meeting	K	1
Central Organs Committee Reviews Rectification	K	3

Fang Yi on Science, Technology Management Laws	K	4
Plans To Conduct National Industrial Survey	K	4
LIAOW/NG on Special Zones Economic Development [26 Aug]	K	5
GUANGMING RIBAO on Types of Commodity Economies [10 Aug]	K	7
Xu Xiangqian on War of Resistance Against Japan	K	10
RENMIN RIBAO Praises Peace Movements [18 Aug]	K	15
Reportage on Deng Yingchao Activities in Dalian	K	16
Urges More Foreign Contacts	K	16
Visits Dalian Cadres, Veterans [LIAONING RIBAO 14 Aug]	K	17
Islamic Association Leader Speaks at Reception	K	17

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Xiang Nan at Fujian Young Pioneers Meeting	O	1
Shanghai's Rui Xingwen at Commemorative Meeting	O	1
Zhejiang Congress Standing Committee Meets	O	2

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Leaders Speak at Education Conference	P	1
Station Commentary	P	1
Hunan Leaders View Problems in Changsha Colleges	P	2

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Sets Aims for County-Level Rectification	Q	1
Hu Qili, Others Arrive for Xizang Celebrations	Q	1
XINHUA Reports Xizang Development Since 1964	Q	2
Pu Chaozhu Welcomes Education Group to Yunnan	Q	3

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Municipal People's Congress Opens	R	1
[BEIJING RIBAO 3 Aug]		
Qinhuangdao To Develop Tourism, Port Services	R	1
Hebei Holds Forum on Economic Structural Reform	R	2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Li Lian at Township Enterprise Work Conference	S	1
Attends Watermelon Appraisal	S	1
Northeast Provinces Establish Transport Company	S	1
[LIAONING RIBAO 8 Aug]		

## NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Secretary Stresses Economic Cooperation	T	1
---	---	---

## TAIWAN

Korea Urged To Free Defecting Mainland Pilot	V	1
Consul Petitions	V	1

I. 28 Aug 85

3

CHINA

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Conference To Open 13 Sep; Plenums Before, After  
[WEN WEI PO 28 Aug]

W 1

MING PAO on Unhealthy Tendencies in PLA Reform [27 Aug]

W 1

SPOKESMAN SAYS ZHAO TO ADDRESS UN CELEBRATION

OW280752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will attend the celebrations sponsored by the U.N. to mark the 40th anniversary of its founding, according to a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

At the weekly news briefing this afternoon, the spokesman said: "October 24 this year marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. On the occasion, Premier Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China will attend commemorative activities sponsored by the UN and give a speech."

During the same period, the spokesman said, a series of commemorative activities including commemorative meetings, receptions, cultural nights, TV programs, displays of photos and stamps, will be held in China. In addition, he said, commemorative postal cards will be issued and reminiscent articles published.

ZHAO ZIYANG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA

OW251925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today expressed here his solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

In his cable to Paul Lusaka, president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the occasion of the anniversary of "Namibia Day", Zhao praised the U.N. council for its "unremitting efforts and useful work in mobilizing the world's people against the South African authorities' illegal occupation of Namibia, supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people and implementing the relevant U.N. resolutions."

He said: "The root cause of the turbulent situation in the southern Africa is the South African authorities' prolonged illegal occupation of Namibia, their wanton disruption of peace and stability in their neighboring countries and their obstinate adherence to the system of the apartheid." He condemned South Africa for its recent establishment of a "transitional government" in Namibia and its continued obstruction of Namibia's independence.

Zhao said: "The Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO], have been waging a protracted and heroic struggle for national independence, winning extensive sympathy and support from the African countries and other justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world."

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, he hoped that peace and stability would prevail in southern Africa and Namibian independence would be gained in accordance with the relevant U.N. resolutions as soon as possible. "We believe that with the help of the world's people, the just cause of the national independence which the Namibian people have long fought for is bound to win the final victory," Zhao concluded.



## Reception Marks Namibia Day

OW262044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 people from all walks of life in Beijing gathered here today at a reception in commemorating the "Namibia Day" and voicing their support for the Namibian people's struggle for national independence. Among those attending were Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei, resident representative of the United Nations Development Programme Manfred Kulesa, and diplomatic envoys of African countries in Beijing as well as representatives from trade unions, Communist Youth League and Women's Federation.

Chu Tunan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, denounced the South African regime for refusing to withdraw its troops from Namibia in defiance of the United Nations' resolutions concerned.

He said: The "interim government" blatantly fabricated by the South African regime was another crime against the Namibian people. Chu expressed his conviction that "provided they strengthen their unity and persist in the struggle, the Namibian people fighting for independence are sure to win the final victory."

J.S. Odanga, dean of the African diplomatic group and Kenyan ambassador to China, said in his speech that "the demand by an oppressed people for freedom and human dignity knows no obstacles, a fact which past colonialists finally realised to their discomfort. Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO cannot be expected to be the exception." He called for the international community to maintain pressure on South Africa so as to speed up the process of independence for Namibia. Odanga pointed out that the Chinese people's unswerving solidarity with the oppressed people, especially those of the Third World remained an indelible mark in the hearts of those who had gone through the dark period while it is a comfort to those who are still passing through the grip of oppression.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today sent messages of support to President of the SWAPO Sam Nujoma and Chairman of the U.S. Council for Namibia Paul J.F. Lusaka. In his messages, Wang praised the U.N. Council for Namibia had done much useful work for supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people for national independence. He reiterated the Chinese people's firm determination to support the struggle of the Namibian people.

On August 26, 1966, the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO started their armed struggle and on August 26, 1973, the U.N. designated that day as Namibia Day.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT SEMINAR OPENS 27 AUG

OW271839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The system of state-owned enterprise management is a major topic at an international seminar which opened here today.

The seminar, sponsored by the Economics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and the World Bank, is attended by scholars and officials from China, the World Bank, the United States, Hungary and India, as well as by Chinese entrepreneurs.

Reform of the system of state-owned enterprise management constitutes a key aspect of China's current economic restructuring, and the topic is part of the cooperative research program of the Economics Institute and the World Bank, according to Liu Guoguang, vice-president of CASS. Since 1982, scholars from the institute and the World Bank have conducted joint surveys on 20 Chinese state-owned enterprises. Some of the results are included in these to be presented at the seminar, Liu said in his opening speech. The seminar will last through August 30.

#### SHENYANG HOSTS INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

OW272025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Shenyang, August 27 (XINHUA) -- An international investment and commodity fair was opened today in this capital city of Liaoning Province, northeast China. Business people from 13 countries and regions including Japan, Federal Germany and the United States attended the opening ceremony of the three-week fair.

The possibilities of setting up 38 joint-ventures and cooperative projects in the city will be discussed at the fair, while key equipment needed for the technical transformation of the city's enterprises will be imported. Chemical, pharmaceutical, light and textile industrial products for export are exhibited. As an industrial city and economic center of northeast China, Shenyang has established economic relations with foreign firms in 130 countries and regions. The city's 15 companies allowed by the State Council to do business directly with foreign firms signed contracts worth over 112 million U.S. dollars in the first seven months of this year for revitalizing the city's economy. To further attract foreign funds, preferential treatment in taxation, marketing, and supply of raw materials have been granted to foreign investors in a regulation recently enacted by the city government, said Vice-Mayor Li Zhonglu.

#### PRC TO HOST INTERNATIONAL FIBER CONFERENCE

OW261116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- An international conference on man-made fibers will be held in Beijing between 18 to 22 of November, 1985, the Ministry of Textile Industry announced here today. Sponsored jointly by the Chinese Textiles Ministry and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the conference will focus on introduction of the latest technology, equipment and product developments in the field of man-made fibers, discuss the promotion of cooperation between developing and developed countries in the field of man-made fibers, and explore possibilities of future cooperation between China and other countries.

A small exhibition will be organized during the conference providing around 3-5 square meters of floor space to each participant. More than one hundred Chinese specialists will attend the conference and invitations have been sent to well known fiber producers throughout the world, the ministry said.

PENG ZHEN MEETS SENATORS, DISCUSSES TAIWAN

OW271118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1104 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a U.S. Senate delegation led by majority leader, Robert Dole, here today. Peng exchanged views with the visitors on Sino-U.S. relations and other issues.

He said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries their cooperation in many fields had been expanded. "Generally speaking, the bilateral relations have been stable and we are satisfied with this," Peng noted. The Sino-U.S. relations had entered a new phase, Peng said, and this was in line with the inevitable trend of development of the world history.

He said there were still remnants of the unpleasant past and obstacles still existed in the Sino-U.S. relations. "I hope that the congresses and governments of the two countries will do their best to develop positive factors and jointly remove the historical wart and obstacles in the path of advance so as to expand the friendship and cooperation between the two countries," he said. This called for increasing exchanges and mutual understanding, because policies are decided on the basis of actual conditions, he said.

On the Taiwan problem, Peng Zhen said it was a complex problem left over by history. A peaceful reunification of China was in conformity with the historical trend and the people's will. It was in the interests of the Chinese people including the people of Taiwan. It would be conducive to the Sino-American friendship, and peace and stability in the Far East and the rest of the world. A solution to the problem would mean the removal of an obstacle in the Sino-American relations, he said.

Dole said the United States and China shared the desire to develop friendly relations between the two nations despite the difference in their social systems and also the fact that they may see a problem in a different light.

Present at the meeting were Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Wang Hanbin and Zeng Tao, members of the committee. After the meeting, Peng gave a banquet to honor the American guests.

## Dole at Press Conference

OW271702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The delegation from the Senate of the United States led by majority leader, Robert Dole, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee. The National People's Congress, China's legislative body, is the host of the U.S. Senate delegation which arrived here August 24. The U.S. senators will leave here tomorrow morning for a tour of Hangzhou and Shanghai.

This afternoon, the Senate delegation gave a press conference at the U.S. Embassy here. Dole said he and six other senators learned a great deal about China during their brief stay, especially about its economic development, which is very impressive. Dole said the most important part of their visit in Beijing was the frank and useful exchanges they had with Chinese leaders. "We had similar views on most issues. And even when we didn't, we disagreed in an open and friendly way," he said.



DPRK OFFICIAL TERMS RED CROSS TALKS 'INSPIRING'

OW272058 Beijing XINHUA in English 2017 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman of Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Chong-suk said here today that the North-South talks -- economic, Red Cross, and parliamentary -- all beginning last year, are "a happy and inspiring development."

Addressing a banquet she hosted in honor of the South Korean negotiators, she said that the on-going talks are instrumental in ironing out distrust and easing the confrontation between the North and the South. They could help find ways toward national reunification and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. She expressed the hope that the current 9th round of Red Cross talks would help the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

South Korea's chief negotiator Yi Yong-tok said in his speech that the success of the 9th round would lay a foundation stone to the edifice of Korea's reunification. He assured his hosts of his effort toward this success.

The 9th round of talks, which began today, carries on the discussion of free travel of members of the war-torn families in the North and the South.

## Agreement Ratification Urged

OW271657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The Red Cross delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) proposed today that the North and the South formally ratify the earlier agreement on a five-point package, with free travel for war-torn families to be introduced first. The proposal was put forward by Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK delegation at the ninth round of North-South Red Cross talks here.

He detailed specific ways of realizing free travel for dispersed family members in each side to the other to visit and inquire about their relatives, discuss arrangements for family reunions and visit their ancestral graves. He proposed that the discussion on how to streamline formalities for the travel be completed by September 1986, the 15th anniversary of the first contact between the North and South Red Cross Societies. This proposal, he pointed out, is a realistic and reasonable one and conforms with the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross and the mission of the talks.

The five topics were agreed upon by the two sides during their talks in the early 1970s. They are: free visits, meetings, postal communication, family reunions and other humanitarian matters involving war-torn families and relatives. The two sides agreed in principle at the previous round of talks in Seoul at the end of May to discuss the five topics as a package, with the realization of free travel on top of the agenda.

Yi Yong-tok, head of the South Korean delegation, maintained at today's meeting that implementation plans on the five topics be drawn up and discussed on the basis of the package agreement.

I. 28 Aug 85

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

He put forward three draft agreements on implementation of the five topics -- establishment of a joint committee of South-North Red Cross societies with its office in Panmunjom, and formalities for free travel. He also proposed that each side set its representatives' office on the other side.

The two sides confirmed the agreement concluded in the working-level talks last Friday on the exchanges of visitors' groups. According to the agenda, the two sides will discuss each other's proposals behind closed doors tomorrow.

#### S. Koreans Walk Out on DPRK Gymnasts

OW272159 Beijing XINHUA in English 2021 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The South Korean Red Cross delegation, who came to attend the ninth round of the North-South Korean Red Cross talks, walked out of a gymnastic performance today arranged by North Korea. The South Korean delegation left after only 20 minutes of the performance given by 500 young gymnasts to mark the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation.

The ninth round of the North-South Red Cross talks started here today; in the two-days of the two sides will discuss ways to reunite an estimated 10 million Koreans separated by the 1950-53 Korean war.

Observers here don't expect the walkout of today's performance by the South Koreans to affect the final day of negotiations.

#### RENMIN RIBAO WELCOMES DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

HK280926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

["Short" commentary: "Writing a Brilliant New Chapter in the Friendship Between Chinese and Korean Youths"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CYL Central Committee, 500 Korean youths will arrive in Beijing today for a 2-week friendly get-together of Chinese and Korean youths. We extend our warm welcome to the Korean youths.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song have the utmost solicitude for the holding of a friendly get-together of Chinese and Korean youths. This represents a major event in the history of friendly exchanges between Chinese and Korean youths and is of great significance to the development of friendship between the two peoples from generation to generation.

China and Korea are linked by common mountains and rivers and there have been traditional friendly feelings between the two peoples. In the past, in the struggle against fascism and in the Korean war for the liberation of the motherland, the peoples of the two countries fought side by side and shared weal and woe, writing an immortal chapter full of friendly sentiments among revolutionary comrades-in-arms; now, in the period of socialist construction, the two peoples support and cooperate with each other even more closely, not only signing the historic "Sino-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance" but also constantly consolidating and developing the friendly relationship between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Particularly in recent years, the leaders of the two countries have repeatedly visited each other so that the traditional friendship between the two peoples has developed to a new stage.



The continuous development of the friendship between the two peoples is the outcome of painstaking cultivation by the revolutionaries of the older generation of the two countries. In a certain sense, it is also the outcome of the efforts of the youths of the two countries who have carried forward the cause and forged ahead into the future.

The present friendly get-together of the Chinese and Korean youths is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the extensive contact, mutual exchange, and increased understanding between the youths of the two countries so that they can pass on the relay baton of friendship from one generation to another, lay a more solid foundation for the development of the broader and more magnificent cause of friendship between the two peoples bloom forever.

The present friendly get-together of the Chinese and Korean youths has very wide-ranging and rich contents. The youths will conduct exchanges on specialized lines and hold forums on special topics, as well as attend literature and art evening parties with the characteristics of youth. After winding up their activities in Beijing, the Korean youths will go to 11 cities, including Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing, Shenyang, and Changchu, in three groups and carry out get-together activities with local Chinese youths. They will also visit factories, schools, scenic spots, and historical sites in various places. Through visits, exchanges, and contracts, the youths of the two countries will certainly be able to further increase their understanding and friendship and to cultivate sturdy and beautiful flowers for friendship in their hearts.

Youth is a vigorous force charged with important tasks for the future. We are confident that, through the present friendly get-together of Chinese and Korean youths, they will learn from each other and increase mutual understanding. They are sure to doubly cherish the militant friendship cemented with the blood of the peoples of the two countries, carry forward the cause of friendship pioneered by the older generation, and jointly undertake the glorious mission of continuously consolidating and developing this traditional friendship.

May the friendly get-together between Chinese and Korean youths have complete success.

#### BAN YUE TAN ON RECENT NORTH-SOUTH KOREAN RELATIONS

HK190845 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 14, 25 Jul 85 pp 56-57

[Article by Zheng Baoqin: "New Developments in North-South Korean Dialogue"]

[Text] Recently, after direct dialogue, North and South Korea basically reached a consensus on various issues, such as the formation of a joint economic commission at the deputy prime minister level and mutual visits by separated family members and relatives. They also decided through consultation to hold a preparatory parliamentary meeting between the North and the South in the near future. All this shows that new progress has been made by both parties on the Korean peninsula in seeking national reconciliation and trust.

After North and South Korea held economic talks at the vice ministerial level and preparatory Red Cross talks last November, various incidents, such as the escape of a Soviet named Matuzok from the North to the South at Panmunjom, which resulted in a shoot-out between the personnel on duty on both sides, as well as the large-scale military exercises held by the United States and South Korea, had again strained the relationship between the two parties.

On 9 April this year the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of Korea put forward a new proposal to the South Korean parliament on holding "North-South parliamentary talks." In its letter the Korean Supreme People's Assembly said that in an effort to relax the tension in the Korean peninsula and to seek national reconciliation and trust, the members of the North and South Korean parliaments should hold talks to discuss, first of all, the question of issuing a "joint declaration of mutual nonaggression." After consulting the responsible persons of various political parties and groups, the South Korean parliament decided to agree to the North's proposal. It held, however, that the content of the talks should be discussion of the question of drafting a "unified constitution," and that the question of issuing a "joint declaration of mutual nonaggression" should be left to the North-South summit to discuss. Now, both parties have decided through consultation to send respective delegations consisting of five members of the legislative assembly to Panmunjom to hold preparatory talks. This has opened up another new channel for North-South dialogue.

After two postponements, the second economic talks were held on 17 May, at which both parties put forward their own plans for economic exchange. The North proposed the setting up of a joint North-South economic cooperation commission; the South put forward specific issues, such as purchasing 300,000 tons of anthracite from the North, first. After more than a month of deliberations and studies, at the third economic talks held on 20 June, the South proposed that both parties sign a draft written agreement "on promoting commodity exchange and economic cooperation between the North and the South and setting up a joint North-South Economic Cooperation Commission" and agreed to set up a joint North-South Economic Cooperation Commission with a deputy prime minister from each party serving as chairmen. The North also agreed in principle to the proposal of setting up a joint commission simultaneously with the conclusion of a "packaged agreement" on commodity exchange and economic cooperation. This practical attitude of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation has made it possible for the talks to take a big step forward toward success.

On 27 May a Red Cross delegation from the North went to Seoul to attend the eighth official Red Cross negotiations between the North and the South. From both sides of the street, for dozens of miles from the Demilitarized Zone to Seoul, thousands upon thousands of South Korean people spontaneously expressed their warm welcomes to the delegation from the North. Since the division of Korea 4 decades ago and due to the more than 3 years of the Korean war, as many as 10 million family members from the North and the South are estimated to have been separated from one other. The fact that the Red Cross of both parties discussed the meeting and reunion of these relatives naturally attracted and aroused the attention of the vast number of the Korean people in the North and the South. After 2 days of intensive negotiations, both parties finally reached an agreement in principle that includes, among other things, mutual visits around 15 August this year by delegations that will be headed by the presidents of the Red Cross from both the North and the South and that will consist of art troupes and family members separated from one other. They also decided to hold the ninth official talks in Pyongyang on 27 August.

Both the North and the South basically expressed satisfaction over the results of the recent negotiations. Yi Chong-yul, head of the Red Cross delegation from the North, said that the eighth round of Red Cross talks was "fruitful" and represented "a good beginning"; Yi Yong-rok, head of the delegation from the South, held that it was "satisfactory" and that both sides had "just climbed a small hill." Yi Song-rok, head of the delegation from the North attending the economic talks, said that the third round of talks was "a relatively successful one so far"; Kim Ki-hwan, chief representative from the South, said: "I think the talks are successful and we place hopes on the fourth round of talks to be held in September."

Various countries in the world also welcomed the new progress made in this year's dialogue between the North and the South. The governments or parliaments of numerous countries, such as China, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Tanzania, and Bolivia, have officially expressed their support for the proposal on holding the North-South Korean parliamentary talks, holding that this proposal is conducive to relaxing the tension in the Korean peninsula. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed that "the dialogue between the North and the South is to be greatly welcomed and it is urgently hoped that it can be satisfactorily continued in the future."

The channels of contact between North and South Korea are being increased and broadened and the contents of the talks are also being constantly deepened. However, the mutual distrust and estrangement brought about by the division of the past 4 decades are still very profound and both the systems and the convictions of the North and the South are completely different. The South Korean authorities continuously take "anticommunism" as the "national policy" and preach the need to "heighten vigilance." The United States still stations a large number of soldiers in South Korea and constantly holds large-scale military exercises with South Korea, thus raising obstacles to the peaceful reunification of Korea. For this reason, the talks between North and South Korea will still be complicated and tortuous, and solving the question of independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will still be a fairly difficult process.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC INDUSTRY GROUP

OW272200 Beijing XINHUA in English 2023 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 27 (XINHUA) -- President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song this afternoon received China's nonferrous metal industry delegation. The president told the delegation that it is good for Korea and China to exchange visits and to learn from each other's experiences.

The delegation was headed by Wu Jian Chang, deputy manager of the General Company of China's nonferrous metal industry, who arrived here on August 13. Wu has visited Korean nonferrous metal units in Tanchon, Hamhung and Nampu. The delegation will conclude its visit on August 31.

#### CPC GOOD-WILL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK

OW231514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA) -- A goodwill delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Zhang Zaiwang, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy secretary of the CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee, left here today for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha.



XINHUA REPORTS ON HONG KONG'S SLOWED ECONOMY

OW272204 Beijing XINHUA in English 2035 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Hong Kong, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A slower export growth and a relatively low inflation rate featured Hong Kong's economic situation in the first half of this year, according to the half-yearly "Economic Report 1985" published here today.

Re-exports grew by an estimated 36 percent in real terms as compared with the January-June period last year while domestic exports indicated a six percent slip, making a nine percent increase of total export in real terms. The second quarter of 1985 saw a 3.3 percent inflation rate as against 9.9 percent in the corresponding period of last year.

The report notes that despite the slower export growth, the unemployment rate as a whole remained stable in the second quarter of this year, compared with the previous one. Domestic exports to the Chinese mainland grew about 69 percent in real terms, according to the report. In value terms, an 832 million Hong Kong dollars (106 million U.S. dollars) increase is noted. Exports to the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and Federal Germany declined from 11 to 21 percent.

The declines were attributed to both the slowdown of the U.S. economy this year and the relative strength of the Hong Kong dollar. Consequently, a trade surplus equivalent to 0.2 percent of import value was recorded, compared to a trade gap of five percent in the first half of 1984, the report says.

Observers here noted that Hong Kong, however, can make up the loss to a certain extent by increase of domestic exports and re-exports to the Chinese mainland. The report of the Hong Kong Government also notes that the property market showed clear signs of recovery upon a return of confidence following the initialling of the Sino-British declaration last September.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN DELEGATION

OW271212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met Thong Yaw Hong, chairman of the Sabah Energy Corporation of Malaysia and his party here this afternoon. The two sides exchanged views on the expansion of bilateral economic co-operation and trade.

The Malaysian guests arrived in Beijing on August 25 at the invitation of Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

MALTA'S PRESIDENT BARBARA ENDS BEIJING STAY

## Awarded Degree

OW261812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Normal University conferred on visiting Maltese President Agatha Barbara the degree of Honorary Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy here today for her contributions to the Maltese education and also to the promotion of the friendship between China and Malta. This was the first time that China has conferred a honorary doctorate on a foreign head of state.

In his speech at the awarding ceremony held at the university, President Wang Zikun of the university called President Barbara "an outstanding statesman and also an educationist." He said that President Barbara "has been, for a long time, striving for the development of the education of Malta." He noted that the decision of conferring the honorary doctorate on the president had been approved by the Degree Conferring Committee of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

President Wang added that the significant event of conferring the first honorary doctorate in pedagogy of the school on President Barbara "will be written into our university history, and it also marks the further development of the friendly relationship between China and Malta."

With a long history, the Beijing Normal University is the oldest teachers training college in China. Amid warm applause President Wang Zikun presented the certificate of the doctor degree to President Barbara and also a bouquet of flower.

In her speech, President Barbara said, the honour the "university is conferring on me, is an acknowledgement of the advancement made in Malta by the educational system in the past few decades," and "this honor is another sign of the good-will and great friendship and collaboration that exists between China and Malta."

He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission and more than 500 teachers and students attended the ceremony.

## Departs Beijing

OW270740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Maltese president, Agatha Barbara, and her party, accompanied by Chinese Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying, left here by air this morning for Xian and other parts of China.

Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse to bid farewell to the Maltese president. Li told Barbara that her current visit had contributed to the further development of Sino-Maltese friendly relations.

Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, who had accompanied Barbara on the visit, had already left China.



ZIMBABWE'S PRIME MINISTER MUGABE CONCLUDES VISIT

## Meets With Hu Yaobang

OW271636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (C.P.C.) met with Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean prime minister and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), here this afternoon. This is the second meeting for the two leaders since 1981. At the meeting, Hu congratulated Mugabe for his victory in the recent general election.

The Zimbabwean prime minister told Hu that he had fruitful talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning.

Both Hu and Mugabe expressed the conviction that the Sino-Zimbabwean friendly relations and cooperation will continue to develop. They also discussed economic construction in the two countries as well as international issues of common interest.

After the meeting, Hu gave dinner in honor of Mugabe. Present were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee Qian Liren, Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister W.M. Mangwende.

## Confers With Deng Xiaoping

OW280930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- China's current policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy will not lead to polarization of the society or bring about a capitalist class, Deng Xiaoping, said here today. Deng, chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, made this remark while meeting with Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean prime minister and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front).

China's history over the past few centuries has showed that a closed-door policy leads only to backwardness, Deng said. That is why China has put the open policy into effect based on socialist public ownership. Deng said the Chinese Communist Party has summed up its experiences since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 and in the light of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought overcome the "left" mistakes committed during the "Cultural Revolution."

China has started its new march, Deng said, to improve productivity and raise the people's living standards while adhering to the principles of socialism. The only way to improve productivity is to restructure China's economy, he said. China has been successful in rural reform and is doing well with urban economic restructuring, Deng said. "It will take another three years for the urban reform to show its validity," he said, "but we have confidence."

Deng told Prime Minister Mugabe that socialism is still a new thing to China even though China has worked under this system for more than 30 years. He hoped Zimbabwe in undertaking economic construction, will consider domestic conditions in studying China's experience. He told Mugabe, "You must pay attention not only to China's experiences but also to its lessons."

Mugabe said he is very much "encouraged" by China's firm advance along the socialist road. He was sure that the Zimbabwean people will also build their nation well.

I. 28 Aug 85

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Among those present on the occasion were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

This morning, Prime Minister and Mrs. Mugabe laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square in the company of Yang Bo, minister of light industry. They also went to the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall to pay their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao.

Seen Off by Yang Bo

OW280840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 28 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is also president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), and his wife concluded their official goodwill visit to China and left here for Pyongyang, Korea, this afternoon.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to bid farewell to Mugabe and his party before their departure.

Seeing the Zimbabwean guests off at the airport were Yang Bo, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and minister of light industry, Zheng Yaowen, Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe and G.P. Chinese, Zimbabwean ambassador to China.

IDENTIFICATION CARD REGULATIONS AT NPC MEETING

OW280623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Reporting on the results of examination of the draft regulations on resident identification cards of the PRC at the 12th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee yesterday, Zhang Youyu, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, said: The Law Committee deems it necessary to enact regulations on resident identification cards so that the state will issue resident identification cards under a unified program in the interest of maintaining good social order and for the convenience of the masses carrying out various political, economic, and social activities. Basically, the draft regulations are sound. Zhang Youyu said that while examining the draft regulations, the Law Committee suggested revising some points in the regulations, mainly as follows:

On the question of identification cards for army men on active duty and members of the People's Armed Police Force, the draft regulations state: "Members of the PLA on active duty and members of the People's Armed Police Force shall not apply for resident identification cards." Based on the opinion of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA, it is suggested that this be revised to read: "Members of the PLA on active duty and members of the People's Armed Police force shall not apply for resident identification cards. They shall be issued certificates identifying them as service members and armed police by the PRC Central Military Commission and the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force respectively."

On the question of using minority written languages on identification cards for residents in those areas where regional autonomy of minority nationalities is practiced, no specific provision is made in the draft regulations. According to the opinions expressed by some members of our committee and by certain localities and departments, it is suggested that the following provisions be added: "Information on resident identification cards shall be written in the language which is in common use in the nation." "In those areas where the regional autonomy of minority nationalities is practiced, the autonomous organs may, according to the actual local situation, decide to use the written language of their respective nationalities or choose a commonly used minority written language in their localities to be used along with the written language in common use in the nation."

Regarding issuance of identification cards to those who have been sentenced to criminal control and who have been exclusively sentenced to deprivation of political rights, the draft regulations state that if a "criminal sentenced according to the law" has not yet applied for and received an identification card, he will not be issued an identification card while he is serving the sentence; if an identification card has been issued, it shall be cancelled or recalled by the executive department concerned. According to the opinions of some localities and units, those who have been sentenced to criminal control and who have been exclusively sentenced to deprivation of political rights may still engage in production and other social activities albeit their actions are restricted to a certain extent. They should be distinguished from those criminals who are held in jail. On these grounds, it is suggested that the phrase "criminal sentence" be changed to "criminal sentenced to detention or fixed-term imprisonment or given heavier criminal punishment."

With regard to examination of identification cards, the draft regulations state that "public security and judicial organs are authorized to examine citizens' resident identification cards in the course of their duties, and the citizens under examination shall automatically show their identification cards and shall not refuse examination." Some departments said that there should not be too many units that have the authority to conduct such examination, and since public security organs are the principal units undertaking the task of maintaining social order, they may be designated as the sole units allowed to examine resident identification cards.



Meanwhile, it is necessary to put some restrictions on the examining of personnel so as to prevent them from abusing their power. For this reason, it is suggested that the above provision be revised to read: "Public security organs have the authority to examine citizens' resident identification cards in the course of their duties, and the citizens under examination shall automatically show their identification cards and shall not refuse examination." At the same time, there should be a supplemental provision: "When public security personnel examine citizens' resident identification cards while carrying out their duties, they shall show their work identification cards."

On the question of showing resident identification cards when citizens are dealing with the units concerned, the draft regulations state: "When government offices, organizations, enterprises, and institutions are dealing with matters concerning citizens' political, economic, and social rights and interests, they may ask the citizens concerned to show resident identification cards, but shall not hold the cards or keep them as security." The purpose of using resident identification cards is to prove citizens' identities to facilitate their social contacts. It is an action to be taken by citizens on their own initiative. The provision as originally worded in the draft regulations is easy to be misinterpreted to mean that resident identification cards may be examined by units other than the public security organs. Because of this, it is suggested that the provision be revised to read: "When dealing with matters concerning their political, economic, and social rights and interests, citizens may show their resident identification cards to prove their identities. The units concerned are not allowed to hold the cards or ask that the cards be used as security."

Regarding simplification of procedures for receiving and amending resident identification cards, the draft regulations state that when a citizen enters the active service, he shall hand in his resident identification for cancellation, and when he has completed the service, he shall apply for a new resident identification card. This procedure is too complicated. To simplify the procedure for the convenience of the masses, when a citizen has completed active service, he should not be required to apply for a new resident identification card provided the original card can be returned to him. It is therefore suggested that the provision be revised as follows: "If a citizen is enlisted in active service, he shall turn in his resident identification card when cancelling his residence registration. When he is no longer on active service, he may either request that the original identification card be returned to him or apply for a new one."

As for penalties, some organizations and law schools and department of higher education institutions have proposed that the draft regulations state clearly which acts should be punished according to the regulations on public security administrative punishment and which acts require the probe of criminal liabilities according to the criminal law and, in the latter case, which article of the criminal law should apply. Hence, the following provisions are suggested: "Any of the following acts shall be punished according to the relevant stipulations of the 'Regulations on Public Security Administrative Punishment of the People's Republic of China': 1) refusal to show the resident identification card to the public security organ; 2) transferring or lending the resident identification card to another person; 3) use of the resident identification card of another person; and 4) willful damage of another's resident identification card." "Forging and altering resident identification cards or serious cases of stealing resident identification cards shall be punished according to Article 167 of the 'Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.'"

Zhang Youyu said: Revised draft regulations incorporating the above suggestions have been drawn up. The Law Committee suggests that the revised draft regulations be examined, discussed, and adopted by the NPC Standing Committee.

#### CENTRAL ORGANS COMMITTEE REVIEWS RECTIFICATION

OW272048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 27 Aug 85

[By reporters Zhang Yanping, Zheng Qingdong]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- At a meeting held this morning, the party committee of central state organs urged party committees of all ministries, commissions, bureaus, and offices to consolidate and develop their achievements in party rectification and do a good job in regularizing party building and ideological and political work.

The meeting studied the way central state organs rectified their party organizations. It pointed out: The first-stage party rectification of central state organs has been concluded, and the second-stage party rectification will also soon come to a close. The situation in various units shows they have achieved significant success in rectifying their party organizations and have basically accomplished the four requirements for party rectification. Party rectification, however, can only settle the main problems -- and not all the problems -- within the party during a certain period. Therefore, consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification, and regularizing party building and ideological and political work are still important and arduous tasks.

The meeting maintained: To consolidate and develop achievements in party rectification, it is, first of all, necessary to uphold, ensure, and expedite economic reform, and check the results of party rectification against performance in economic reform. As reform continues to proceed, party committees must, by means of ideological and political work, educate party members and the masses, especially the leading cadres who are party members, to take overall interests into account instead of paying attention only to their own interests or the interests of a small group of people at the expense of those of the party and state. Money worship -- the attitude of putting money above everything else -- must be combated, and the principles for commodity exchange must be kept away from the political and ideological sphere. The broad masses of party members must be helped to understand the trend of reform and the need to expedite its progress on the forefront of reform.

The meeting pointed out: Attention must be directed to regularizing education on ideals and discipline. Normal party life must be institutionalized. Grass-roots party organs must be properly built so that party branches can function fully as fighting fortresses, and so that party members can give full play to their role as exemplary vanguards. Various organs must improve their work style, combat bureaucratic attitudes, stop disputes over trifles, and strive to improve their efficiency. To keep up with the development of the new situation, party organizations of all central state organs must strengthen themselves and establish and improve their organization by reinforcing themselves with the needed personnel and by streamlining their relations with various other quarters.

During the meeting, which was attended by over 600 leading members of party committees of various ministries, commissions, bureaus, and offices, comrades of the party committees of some organs under the Ministry of Electronics Industry and the Ministry of Coal Industry reported the way they consolidated and developed party rectification achievements. Also present at the meeting were comrades of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and party committees of organs under the CPC Central Committee.



FANG YI ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT LAWS

OW280207 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- Addressing the closing session of the national forum on the legislative work in science and technology, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, said that close cooperation among people in the scientific, technological and legal circles will play a tremendously significant role in improving China's socialist legal system.

He said: Scientific and technological development, like development in various other fields, cannot rely only on policies and administrative means, but must also rely on legislation so that the general and specific policies of the party and the state can be standardized, institutionalized, and codified into specific laws for everyone to obey. To this end, comrades of the nation's scientific, technological and legal circles must cooperate closely. At this meeting, people of the scientific and technological and legal circles have established relations of cooperation essential for drawing up laws governing the management of science and technology, and for promoting scientific and technological development. Fang Yi urged scientists, technicians, and legal workers to exert joint efforts to create a new situation for enacting the laws for the management of science and technology.

In a letter to Comrades Song Jian and Hu Keshi, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, applauded the success of the meeting. Peng Zhen said in his letter: "I wish to congratulate your meeting for expediting the legislation of laws governing the management of the nation's science and technology by systematically combining China's experiences and the useful experiences of foreign countries. This is an important event in perfecting our country's socialist legal system."

Speaking at the forum, Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: The creation of laws governing the management of science and technology used to be a weak link in the country, and the meeting was a good beginning in the field. The party's policy of reform should be codified, and the legislation must ensure the smooth progress of reform in science and technology management. Projects which have been well thought out should be carried out first, and projects which have not yet been fully deliberated should be further investigated and studied. He urged the participants to, after the meeting, work as quickly as possible to enact some regulations for science and technology management, publicize the need for the legislation, and mobilize the masses to exercise their supervision.

Zhou Qucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, also spoke at the meeting.

In his concluding speech, Wu Mingyu, vice minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, stressed the need to publicize the legislation, properly revise the technical contract law, and produce a tentative plan for the creation of laws for science and technology management.

Leading members of various departments concerned, including Song Jian, Zheng Tianxiang, Wang Hanbin, Zhang Chengxian, Hu Keshi, and Gu Ming attended the meeting.

PLANS TO CONDUCT NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

OW272341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The State Council has decided to conduct a second nationwide industrial survey, starting from the first quarter of 1986. It is an important survey of the nation's condition and strength and also an important effort in strengthening the foundation of China's four modernizations.

In a recent interview with this station's reporters, Yuan Baohua, deputy head of the State Council's leading group in charge of industrial survey and vice minister of the State Economic Commission, said: In order to carry out the State Council's 1983 circular on making preparations for an industrial survey, the people's governments of all provinces and autonomous regions and various concerned departments of the State Council have done a great deal of work and have scored marked results. However, efforts must still be made to solve the following problems:

1. Concerned departments of all provinces and autonomous regions and the State Council are requested to further strengthen their leadership. Leading comrades who are in charge of industrial surveying work must get involved directly. They should strengthen investigations and effectively solve existing problems. In particular, they should pay special attention to setting up county-level organs in charge of the industrial survey and to how to raise funds for industrial surveying work.

2. From now on, adequate preparations should be made to ensure the quality of next year's industrial survey data.

Yuan Baohua said: We should wind up general survey training and experiments by August and September. Experience gained at a unit should be generally popularized. In October, all areas and departments should organize their subordinate key industrial enterprises to fill out trial general survey forms. Yuan Baohua said: The second nationwide industrial survey conference will be held in October to sum up and check the results of our preparatory work done this year. The conference will make plans for next year's official survey.

Comrade Yuan Baohua then urged all areas and departments and enterprises to make adequate preparations in order to ensure the complete success of the general industrial survey.

#### LIAOWANG ON SPECIAL ZONES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK270903 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1313 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Report: "China's Special Economic Zones Developing in the Direction of a Comprehensive Export-Oriented Economy Focusing on Industry" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- LIAOWANG magazine reports: The four special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen have already made some efforts to set up an export-oriented economic structure. From January to May of this year, Shenzhen's gross value of export commodities totaled \$176 million, an increase of 210 percent over the same period last year. Meanwhile, foreign exchange earnings arising from export trade in Zhuhai, Xiamen, and Shantou have also shown an upward trend, and a comprehensive export-oriented economy focusing on industry is taking shape.

Issue No 34 of LIAOWANG, to be published tomorrow, will carry a signed article entitled "Appraisal of the Status Quo of the Special Economic Zones in China."

The article says that the development of the special economic zones in the direction of a comprehensive export-oriented economy has always been an issue about which the central authorities have shown concern. In 1983, Premier Zhao Ziyang demanded that the special economic zones pay attention to introduction of knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive industrial projects and concentrate their efforts on raising the production of export products. During the spring Festival this year, State Councillor Gu Mu made a special trip to Shenzhen, during which he reiterated in unequivocal terms that Shenzhen was required to actively start the process of development of a genuine export-oriented economy from then on and to try hard to expand export trade and raise foreign exchange earnings.

In the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, many enterprises which have the potential to develop the production of export goods but which used to focus their attention on the domestic market have now shifted their orientation to exports or have tried to raise the production of export products. In the first 5 months of this year, 31 export-oriented enterprises which are to produce export products were established in Zhuhai. They are expected to bring in foreign exchange earnings of more than \$23 million a year.

The article says: Since 1980, the four special economic zones of China have successively entered a stage of overall development and have made initial progress in providing favorable conditions and a good environment for foreign investors. In the wake of the initial improvement of the investment environment, the attractiveness of the special economic zones to foreign businessmen has also gradually increased. According to statistics, by late 1984, the four special economic zones had signed with foreign business firms a total of more than 4,700 agreements concerning various economic projects; foreign business firms had agreed to invest a total amount of \$2 billion; and the foreign funds which had actually been used totaled \$840 million. In 1984, Shenzhen's industrial output value totaled 1.3 billion yuan, an increase of 20 times over 1979. Its financial revenue totaled 450 million yuan, an increase of more than 10 times over 1979. However, its foreign exchange revenue amounted to only \$87 million and foreign exchange earnings arising from exports remained rather low. The original idea of establishing the special economic zones was aimed at building comprehensive export-oriented special economic zones with industry as their key link and with tourism, commerce, and real estate as auxiliary areas.

The article points out: A rapid development speed was recorded in Shenzhen and other special economic zones in 1984, as was the emergence of a healthy overall developmental trend. But some errors have been made and some problems have arisen in the course of development. These can be seen in two major aspects: In the first place, the scale of investment in capital construction of the special economic zones has been expanded too drastically. In the second place, some enterprises have exhausted every means, legal or illegal, for raising funds, thus giving rise to new unhealthy tendencies.

In the latter half of last year, the special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Xiamen rashly and vigorously started industrial and trade projects. They became engaged in too many fields at the same time.

In order to develop at a high speed, the special economic zones badly needed large amounts of funds last year. Some units and departments exhausted every means, legal or illegal, to pool funds and made use of the opportunity to go in for unhealthy practices. For example, some units and departments imported a great quantity of certain popular consumer goods in short supply and resold them to other parts of the country, while some others engaged in illegal buying and selling of foreign exchange, and so on. From November of last year to March of this year, in investigations into more than 300 big firms which dealt with foreign exchange revenue and expenditure, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone authorities found that 66 of these firms had been involved in the buying and selling of foreign exchange which violated the state's foreign exchange control system. At present, the evil practice of overt illegal buying and selling of foreign exchange has been checked in all the special economic zones and the authorities concerned are working out procedures to be adopted in the future for allocating foreign exchange.



GUANGMING RIBAO ON TYPES OF COMMODITY ECONOMIES

HK261010 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Tang Gengyi: "Humble Opinion on 'the Developed Commodity Economy' -- General Character of the Socialist Commodity Economy and the Capitalist Commodity Economy"]

[Text] The thesis that a socialist economy is a planned commodity economy, which was put forward by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, is an important extension of the theory of socialist economy. This extension has eradicated the traditional idea which regards a planned economy and a commodity economy as conflicting. In addition, it will occasion significant and extensive changes in the commodity economy theory. Its far-reaching impact will become increasingly evident with the passage of time and the in-depth development of the socialist economy. Now, people are aware of the need to reconsider and to understand anew some theoretical viewpoints.

We all know that in the history of the economic and social development of the human race, commodity production is several thousand years old and that there are three types of commodity economy, namely, the simple commodity economy, capitalist commodity economy and socialist commodity economy. These three forms of commodity economy are, from the viewpoint of the place of a commodity economy in the social economy and from the viewpoint of the nature of the productive forces which make a commodity economy possible and develop, characteristic of two major developmental stages. These two stages are, first, the stage during which a simple commodity economy is only an appendage to the natural economy and, second, the stage during which there are developed commodity economies based on socialized mass production. From the viewpoint of the stages of the development of the commodity economy both the capitalist and socialist economies belong to the stage of developed commodity economies.

These two developmental stages, which are characterized by simple and developed commodity economies, respectively, have different defining characteristics. Specifically, they are:

First, they are based on different productive forces. A simple commodity economy is based on the manual labor of the individual, whereas a developed commodity economy is based on mechanized mass production. Since the two are based on different production forces, they have different implications for the social division of labor, cooperation, science and technology, and the accumulation and development of means of production.

Second, these commodity economies differ in their places in and their significance for the economy of a society. A simple commodity economy is subordinate to a natural economy. It does not dominate the economy. In a simple commodity economy, the scale on which production and exchange are carried out is restricted by the close natural economic system and it develops slowly. A developed commodity economy presupposes the collapse of a natural economy and dominates the economy of a society. In a developed commodity economy, commodities are universally economic entities. An open economic system can put an end to all artificial distinctions and restrictions and quicken the pace of the development of a commodity economy and of productive forces.

Third, commodity production in a simple commodity economy and commodity production in a developed commodity economy have different direct objectives. This leads to some drastic changes in the working and special characteristics of the laws governing a commodity economy. In a simple commodity economy, "people sell in order to buy" and production is confined by the producers' limited needs.

In a developed commodity economy, however, "people buy in order to sell" and the objective of production is to meet the needs of the market and to multiply value. During the stage characterized by the existence of developed commodity economies, the applicability of the relevant laws governing the working of a commodity economy and the areas in which these laws are applicable change drastically. In addition, such economic laws as the law of average benefit, the law of production cost, and the law of funds accumulation, which are peculiar to developed commodity economies, come into existence.

From the above sketchy analysis, it can be seen that the characteristics of a developed commodity economy are shared by both capital commodity economies and socialist commodity economies. They are found in the same developmental stage. A capitalist commodity economy, as a specific form of a developed commodity, and a socialist commodity economy, as another form, are very different from each other and they have their own peculiar characteristics. However, there is dialectical unity between across-the-board characteristics and peculiar characteristics. Their common characteristic of being a commodity economy is neither equal nor completely opposite to their peculiar characteristics, which are indicated by different production relations. Precisely, our problem is that in the past, we confused the common characteristics shared by all commodity economies with the special characteristics of a capitalist commodity economy. Thus, the opposition between socialism and capitalism in regard to production relations was felt to be the opposition between socialism and commodity economies with the result that socialism was excluded from commodity economies. Obviously, this is at variance with the facts and illogical. This is precisely the important lesson learned from our use of defective traditional ideas to guide our economic work. Thus, recognizing socialist and capitalist commodity economies as developed commodity economies of the same developmental stage and, without obliterating their peculiar characteristics, studying the common characteristics shared by them as commodity economies and the laws governing their working have both theoretical and practical significance.

If the above analysis is tenable and if we acknowledge that socialist and capitalist commodity economies share the general characteristics of a developed commodity economy, we will have to explore anew and understand anew many theoretical and practical problems.

1. It is necessary to understand anew the limitations and historically progressive character of the capitalist system. That the capitalist mode of production could have facilitated the development of productive forces at an unprecedented rate and on an unprecedented scale is, apart from the changes in production relations, a result of the replacement of a natural economy by a developed commodity economy, which is better adapted to the nature of social productive forces than the feudal system. However, in the final stages of its development, capitalism becomes an obstacle to the development of social productive forces because its decadence is incompatible with the further development of a developed commodity economy. They do not develop in the same direction in the course of history. In other words, the further development of a developed commodity economy makes capitalism become reactionary. Obviously, a commodity economy is, generally speaking, on a higher level of theoretical abstraction than specific production relations or specific forms of the commodity economy. It is better adapted to the development of productive forces.

2. It is also necessary to reexamine the question of the replacement of capitalism by socialism and its significance. Undoubtedly socialism will eventually replace capitalism. However, in negating the capitalist production relations, we should not at the same time negate the developed commodity economy interwoven with them.



The purpose of negating the capitalist production relations should be to facilitate the further development of the commodity economy. In other words, the replacement of capitalism by socialism definitely does not mean the replacement of a commodity economy by a product economy. It means the replacement, at a stage characterized by the existence of developed commodity economies, of an anarchical commodity economy based on private ownership by a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. If we negate commodity economies and attempt to reorganize a socialist economy in the direction of a product economy (which is actually a natural economy), that, obviously, is only a retrogression in the history of commodity economies and will lead to grave consequences.

3. A new theoretical problem related to the two points discussed above would be to study, in an in-depth manner, the general characteristics of commodity economies, the common characteristics shared by them, and the objective laws governing their working. First, it is necessary to thoroughly study the differences between a commodity economy and a natural economy, and between a developed commodity economy and a small commodity economy, and why commodity economies and developed commodity economies are superior to natural economies and small commodity economies, respectively, and, in particular, to lay bare the special characteristics and superiority of a commodity economy in regard to social organization, social division of labor, and cooperation, which are all essentials of productive forces, the development of science and technology, the accumulation and development of means of production, and various economic mechanisms in order to create conditions for giving full play to them under actual economic circumstances. Second, it is also necessary to earnestly study the common, rule-governed characteristics shared by all developed commodity economies. Although Marx's "Das Kapital" is formally concerned with the movement of capital, at its core, however, there are discussions on the common features of developed commodity economies and their general characteristics. It can be said that in addition to being a monumental work on capitalist economics, "Das Kapital" also presents a detailed "theory of commodity economies." That is precisely why people always feel that many principles put forward in it are "also applicable to socialism." However, in "Das Kapital," the two are not clearly distinguished from each other. The problem of how to appropriately distinguish the particularities of capitalism from the common characteristics of commodity economies in order to arrive at laws applicable to all developed commodity economies is an extremely complex problem calling for creative efforts. Lastly, in discussing the problem of learning from capitalism, we have so far confined ourselves to the organization and management of productive forces and have avoided such problems as economic categories, economic laws, and economic relations for fear of confusion. Actually, since both socialist and capitalist commodity economies are developed commodity economies of the same stage, it is not strange that they have something in common. Thus, in economic research and economic work, we would not impair socialist construction by disregarding this taboo and by acknowledging both similarities and differences between the two.

4. To acknowledge the superiority of a commodity economy is not to accept all the things in a commodity economy based on private ownership, to admire a commodity economy for its spontaneity and blindness, or to beautify the capitalist system. A commodity economy contrasts with noncommodity economies (that is, natural economies and product economies), developed commodity economies contrast with small commodity economies, and a socialist commodity economy contrasts with nonsocialist commodity economies (that is, simple commodity economies and capitalist commodity economies). Between these three pairs, there are type-token relationships and overlapping.

Thus, in studying the common characteristics of commodity economies, we must not overlook the boundary between socialism and capitalism and, in stressing the need to organize a socialist economy according to the requirements of a developed commodity economy, we must not forget the need to give play to the superiority of public ownership and of a planned economy. That means, in stressing the need to fully develop the commodity economy, we must not forget that we are precisely developing a socialist planned commodity economy.

In conclusion, research into the common characteristics shared by a socialist commodity economy and a capitalist commodity economy has great significance. However, the research into their common characteristics is not an end in itself. Our purpose is to more satisfactorily develop our socialist commodity economy.

XU XIANGQIAN ON WAR OF RESISTANCE AGAINST JAPAN

OW270623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0831 GMT 25 Aug 85

[The Mainstay in the War of Resistance by the Whole Nation -- Marshal Xu Talks about the Building and Development of Base Areas in Shandong in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression" -- by XINHUA reporter]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA) -- Following the establishment of the anti-Japanese national united front proposed by the Communist Party of China, the war of resistance by the whole nation based on the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC entered a new stage. The 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army, the guerrillas in south China and other anti-Japanese armed forces lead by the CPC boldly drove into the areas behind the enemy lines. In north China, northeast China, and both sides of the Chang Jiang and Wuzhi Shan mountainous areas, they launched arduous guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines, established large tracts of anti-Japanese base areas, opened up a vast theater of war behind the enemy lines, and trapped the Japanese aggressive troops in a hopeless ocean of war. While Marshals Liu Bocheng, He Long, Nie Rongzhen and Chen Yi led units in boldly driving into the areas behind the enemy lines to set up base areas in southeast Shanxi, northwest Shanxi, the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei border areas and south Jiangsu, respectively, Marshal Xu Xiangqian went to Shandong to take over the unified command of all anti-Japanese forces under the leadership of the CPC in Shandong and made magnificent contributions to consolidating and expanding the anti-Japanese base areas in Shandong and mobilizing the people to defeat the Japanese aggressors.

In the days commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and in the world war against fascism, Marshal Xu gave an interview to a XINHUA reporter and talked exclusively on the situation of building and developing anti-Japanese base areas in Shandong.

Marshal Xu spoke with fervor and assurance when he recalled the raging anti-Japanese war in the vast land of Shandong more than 40 years ago. He said: Shandong is a link between north China and central China. From Shandong, the anti-Japanese forces could drive southward into central China or northward to bring pressure to bear upon Beiping and Tianjin. Shandong, Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei, and Taihang formed a triangular position that had important strategic value in the resistance war behind enemy lines. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out that the guerrilla warfare in Shandong had great strategic significance, and that the main thing was to send some cadres to Shandong because there were many armed people. During the initial period of the war of resistance, the party Central Committee had repeatedly sent cadres to Shandong. With the local comrades of our party, they led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and built base areas there with a very good foundation.

The Shandong Column led by Li Yu and Zhang Jingwu numbered more than 25,000 people and opened up base areas in the Yimeng mountainous areas, Jiaodong, and other places. Some forces of the 115th Division led by Comrades Luo Ronghuan and Cheng Guang first built the Taixi base area and later moved into Xin (Tai), Ning (Yang), Fei (Xian) and Si (Shui) border areas and also made progress in the Baodugumountainous areas. The column led by Comrade Xiao Hua operated in the Hebei-Shandong border areas. All those base areas and guerrillas areas provided primary support to the war of resistance against Japanese aggression waged by various units in Shandong under the leadership of our party together with the province's people.

Marshal Xu is already over 80 but he has a quick mind. He was full of excitement and emotion when he talked about the days of fighting behind the enemy lines in Shandong nearly half a century ago. He said: In compliance with a directive of the 8th Route Army Headquarters, Comrade Zhu Rui and I went to Shandong from south Hebei in June 1939. Our main tasks were to mobilize the masses, set up democratic governments, launch guerrilla warfare, exercise unified leadership over various units in Shandong and north Jiangsu led by our party and consolidate and expand the base areas. After arriving in Shandong, we persistently adhered to the policy of upholding unity in the resistance war. On the one hand, we extensively unfolded national united front work to resist Japanese aggression, took the initiative to establish coordination with the troops of the Kuomintang and other local forces, and fought against the Japanese troops in a joint and coordinated manner. On the other hand, we actively mobilized the masses to set up and consolidate base areas and anti-Japanese democratic governments and expanded the anti-Japanese forces led by our party.

Marshal Xu said: The most urgent and important task confronting us was to develop and expand the regular units and local armed forces led by our party. The situation then was as follows: While Wang Jingwei had already surrendered to the Japanese aggressors, the diehards among the Kuomintang provoked incessant clashes. In this rigorous circumstance, if we failed to rapidly expand the anti-Japanese armed units led by our party, we would not be able to alter the balance of forces between the enemies and ourselves, nor would we be unable to develop and consolidate our bases. Therefore, we had to seize every opportunity to rapidly expand the military forces led by our party.

The condition of our armed units in Shandong at that time as analyzed by Marshal Xu was as follows: The 115th Division was a force reorganization from the Red Army. Although its strength had been consumed in the war, the number of new recruits and new units increased, and although the number of experienced fighters had decreased, the division still retained the Red Army's fine traditions of a fighting style, political work, and administrative management methods. During the early days of the war of resistance against Japan, the Shandong Column was organized and developed from the local forces that took part in armed uprisings led by the Shandong provincial party committee and local party organizations in Tianfushan, Heitianshan, Niutou township, Culaishan, Taixi, and other areas. In a sense, it was remarkable that the Shandong Column was able to increase its strength and assume such a heavy responsibility in such a short time. Its achievement must be noted, but it was also due to this factor that it failed to rapidly meet the needs of the war of resistance in its style of fighting and other aspects. The column's party branch -- the party's leadership at the grassroots level -- did a poor job; the column's political departments were not well-organized; systems for various fields of work had not been fully set up; its military and political cadres were poor in political and military theory, and they lacked practical experience; the column could not guarantee the completion of military operations according to plans. All these were a problem of quality. It was also necessary to expand the unit quantitatively.



Marshal Xu said: In developing and expanding our armed units, we had to begin with the efforts to upgrade them qualitatively. Once their quality was upgraded, their strength was enhanced. The principal method of upgrading the quality of our troops was to grasp the education and training of cadres. We set up schools and organized teaching teams and staff group training. We ran study classes in the regiments and other detachments where cadres were organized to study politics and military science on a rotational basis. Aside from this, we sent some cadres to be trained at the Shandong branch of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. In the field of politics, cadres at and above the regimental level were required to study "A Concise History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks," political economy, and historical materialism; in the field of military science, they were required to study the Soviet Union's field operations regulations, problems of strategy in the national war against Japan, the guerrilla war against Japan, and the 129th Division's experience in resisting Japan.

In the field of politics, low-ranking cadres studied communism and the Communist Party of China, general knowledge in social sciences, and the history of the Chinese revolutionary movement; in the field of military science, they studied examples of infantry operation regulations, guerrilla warfare, and Japan's war tactics. After undergoing planned upgrading and training, cadres at all levels were able to raise their military and political knowledge to some degree. This also upgraded the fighting capability of the entire force.

Raising the troops' fighting capability was not included in the planned upgrading and training because the troops were constantly on the move and engaged in fighting at that time. This in itself was practical training. After each battle, our units would sum up their experiences to make the commanders and fighters understand how a victory was won or a loss was caused. Take the Sunzu battle, for example. A force slightly larger than a detachment foiled the attack and "mopping-up operations" of more than 400 Japanese and puppet troops, killing more than 200 of them. This was not a small victory under the circumstances at that time. After the battle, we summed up our experience. Everyone agreed that we had done pretty well in reconnoitering to determine the enemy's strength, in deploying our troops, and selecting the terrain before the battle began, and that the time we had chosen to strike the enemies was fairly appropriate. However, because of our troops' poor fighting capability, we could not fulfill our operational plans, and thus failed to achieve the victory according to schedule. The main problems were that commanders at lower levels were immobile. They failed to join the operations at the right time. Moreover, communications were poor and the signs we left for these following us were not clear. Thus, we missed a good opportunity to attack the enemy from three sides. When the enemy retreated, our pursuing units failed to move out in time, thus giving the enemy an opportunity to flee. The sum-up was actually a good education for our troops and was very useful in upgrading their fighting capability.

Our next task was to expand quantitatively. We were energetically fulfilling the task of expanding our troop strength as assigned up by headquarters. We set up a new organizational system according to our needs and expanded subordinate units, such as engineering, reconnaissance, signal, and cavalry troops; we replenished our losses promptly to maintain the full strength of a unit; wherever we went, we set up armed self-defense groups and guerrilla units to help as well as to replenish the regular Army units.

Our next task was to solve the problem of military supplies. The expansion of our troop strength required a considerable amount of materials and equipment, and what was consumed in the war had to be promptly replenished. However, at that time we were not resupplied by the big rear areas. Because of this and the fact that we were constantly in battle, overcoming the shortage of supplies was our most difficult problem. We primarily relied on ourselves in solving this problem.



Under the unified leadership of the Shandong Military and Political Committee, our army in Shandong rapidly expanded its strength thanks to the concerted efforts of the various army units and the support of the masses. The Shandong Column numbered more than 25,000 in June and July 1939. By the time I left Shandong in 1940, its main force and key local units numbered more than 51,000. Troops of the 115th Division in Shandong numbered more than 58,000 in early 1940. By September of that same year, the number had increased to over 70,000. The expansion of troop strength became a strong pillar for defending and consolidating our anti-Japanese bases.

Marshal Xu said: According to our party's experience, in carrying out an armed struggle, it is necessary to set up a reliable base. Therefore, we regarded the consolidation and expansion of our bases as an important link in carrying on and expanding the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines. By the time I arrived in Shandong, it still could not be considered a consolidated or fairly good anti-Japanese base. As far as southern Shandong was concerned, it was still a guerrilla war zone. The main thing was that no political power had yet been established. Because we had no political power, it was difficult to raise grain, money, clothing, medical supplies, and equipment for our thousands of troops. Without political power, it was also difficult to organize the masses. In your presence the masses may have been organized, but once you left, they dispersed like running water. At that time, in addition to the puppet political power in Shandong, there was also the political power of the Kuomintang. County, district, and village heads were Kuomintang men. Some of them were very bad. They gave us neither grain nor money, so at times we were confronted with the problem of finding food to eat. Our only way out was to establish the people's anti-Japanese political power. The party Central Committee once explicitly instructed us "to persist in guerrilla warfare behind enemy lines, uphold your original positions, and make good use of the superiority of your forces in various aspects." Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the Shandong CPC Branch Bureau, the Shandong Military and Political Committee, the First Column and 115th Division, and the Shandong Column concentrated every aspect of their work on organizing the masses, expanding the Army, setting up political power, and smashing the attacks and "mopping-up operations" of the Japanese aggressors. In setting up our political power, we concentrated on uniting with the intermediate elements and recruiting enlightened gentry into our political power.

Marshal Xu then explained the three different methods adopted in setting up political power in accordance with the characteristics of the situation at that time:

1. We quickly established entirely elected people's political power in areas where the conditions were ripe. The Kuomintang's political power collapsed when the enemies launched a large-scale "mopping-up operation" in July and August 1939. Seizing this opportunity, we successively established anti-Japanese democratic political power in Laiwu, Xintai, Mengyang, Yishui, Linqi, Dongping, Pingyang, Ningyang, Changqing, Taian, and other counties. By March 1940, there were more than 40 complete and incomplete county political powers elected by the people. By the end of the year, more than 90 county governments had been established in addition to an administrative office and the Shandong Provincial Legislature. We also established a committee for carrying out wartime work headed by Comrade Li Yu. In fact, the committee exercised the functions of the Shandong government.

For example, in southern and eastern Shandong and along the Qingdao-Jinan Railway, there were some people who worked for the puppet regime in name, but they were actually our own men. Just like in the film "Guerrillas on the Plain", one of them would say loudly "everything is peaceful and quiet" when we crossed the railway, and guided us in crossing the railway. Before we left the area, we would tie him to a tree. When the enemies came, they scolded him for not reporting. He then said: "Look, they tied me to a tree. How can I report?" He got by under the false pretense.

3. We helped the KMT-controlled, regime practice democracy.

Marshal Ku emphatically pointed out: Conducting a widespread movement organizing organs for resistance against Japan and for national salvation was an indispensable link in consolidating our base areas. Prior to enemy's major "mopping up" operation in southern Shandong between June and July in 1939, the KMT diehards in Shandong disbanded all the people's organizations for the war of resistance against Japan, and replaced the genuine organizations of the masses with the official "mass organizations" which lacked the mass foundation and tried to run the whole show while actually accomplishing nothing. Nevertheless, these "mass organizations" could not stand the enemies' major "mopping up" operations. They disappeared when the situation became serious, and fled helter-skelter. This made the people of Shandong realize that if they themselves did not get organized, it would be impossible for them to exist. Henceforth, the masses of people in Shandong once again organized and separately established a province-wide society for promoting constitutionalism, the Women's General Association for National Salvation in southern Shandong and other mass organizations. At the same time, various counties, districts, and townships had set up and armed their mass organizations and regularly carried out work to mobilize the masses to engage in various battles or coordinate with the Army in fighting the war of resistance against Japan. For example, the Shandong workers detachment often destroyed the railways to inflict casualties on the enemy. The Taishan group for self-defense played an important role in the Majiamiao battle. The people in the Taishan area organized their organizations well, and constantly imposed curfews in the area. Therefore, it would be hard for the enemy spies or traitors to sneak into the area. These mass organizations made significant contributions in striking at the enemy, protecting our political power, and consolidating our base areas.

Marshal Xu said: In June 1940, the central authorities wanted me to go back to Yanan immediately to get prepared to attend the 7th National CPC Congress. I then left Shandong. Although I only worked in Shandong for 1 year, the enthusiasm of the army men and people behind enemy lines in Shandong in resisting Japan and their lofty spirit of patriotism had made a deep impression on me. Even now, I am deeply moved. The anti-Japanese guerrillas who started the uprising in Tianfushan braved heavy storms and attacked faraway Mouping County, capturing 170 people including a puppet county magistrate. On that same afternoon, they once again succeeded in ambushing the Japanese troops at Leishenmiao outside of the city, killing more than 50 Japanese soldiers who came to counterattack and shooting down one enemy airplane. Only in 6 months, from June to December 1939, the Shandong Column had fought over 200 battles with the Japanese bandits and puppet soldiers, killing more than 4,500 enemies. It had suffered more than 1,200 casualties. During the entire war of resistance against Japan, the various troops in Shandong, with the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong's strategic thinking on people's war and the resolute support of the people in Shandong, fought over 26,000 military campaigns and wiped out over 500,000 Japanese and puppet soldiers. When the war was close to its end, almost all of Shandong was emancipated except for a few major cities. The 8th Route Army had grown into an army of 270,000 soldiers and 500,000 militiamen.

Switching the subject of his conversation, Marshal Xu brought our train of thought from our base areas in Shandong to the entire battlefield behind enemy lines in the country.

He said: During the great war of resistance against Japan, the anti-Japanese base areas in Shandong coordinated with the anti-Japanese base areas in the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan District, the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei District, and Central China; and persistently developed an anti-Japanese guerilla war behind the enemy line. This guerrilla warfare was different from the ordinary ones. It covered the entire areas behind enemy lines with the people behind enemy lines extensively engaged in fighting. It was a genuine people's war. Its scale was so large, its mobilization was so extensive, it lasted so long, and its role was so important that such war was really noted in the history of wars in China and abroad in both modern and ancient times. During the 8-year war of resistance against Japan, the 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army and other people's armies led by the party and opened up various battlefields behind enemy lines, beat back large numbers of Japanese troops and nearly all the puppet troops, and effectively coordinated with the main battlefield. In the war of resistance against Japan, the army and people in various anti-Japanese base areas including those in Shandong had offered heroic sacrifices and made remarkable contributions. They are worthy of the name mainstay of the entire nation in the war of resistance against Japan.

#### RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES PEACE MOVEMENTS

HK230904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 6

["International Affairs" column by Zhang Dezhen: "The People Want Peace"]

[Text] Time flies rapidly, and 40 years have passed since the end of World War II.

While billions of people in the world are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist war and are reviewing this stirring and tragic episode of human history, more sonorous voices calling for "peace" and opposing "war" are reverberating in all parts of the world. All forms of peace movements are surging ahead. In particular, the peace movements reached a new high in the days commemorating the 40th anniversary of the atom bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This shows that in spite of the long period of 40 years, people still keep a clear memory of that unprecedented catastrophe. The tragedies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki remain deeply in people's memory.

It is hard for the people to forget the tragedies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because these two cities were attacked by atom bombs rather than other conventional weapons. For the first time, mankind could see from Hiroshima and Nagasaki incidents what a disaster a nuclear war might bring to the world. An atom bomb, which was so small in size, could destroy the whole city and kill 200,000 people. The startling tragedy showed people the tremendous destructive power of this weapon of mass destruction, and enabled people to realize the unprecedented cruelty of nuclear war. "The Hiroshima incident must never be repeated!" This is a natural conclusion drawn from people's painful experience.

Today, 40 years have passed, but the shadow of the atom bomb has not been removed from the earth. Conversely, with the escalation of the arms race between the two super-powers, their nuclear arsenals have been built up every day and have been renewed continuously. Now, the destructive power of the existing nuclear weapons is millions of times greater than the two atom bombs that exploded in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In particular, with the beginning of a new round of contention around the weapons for "star wars," the arms race will experience a qualitative change, and the scope of destructive influence of future wars may be expanded to an unprecedented degree. People may imagine that once a world war breaks out in the so-called nuclear and space era, its disastrous consequences may endanger all human civilization.



Mankind is now faced with such a serious challenge, and people feel the urgency of maintaining peace. Millions and millions of men and women without distinction of age, occupation, race, or belief are now gathering under the banner of peace and are struggling to oppose war and the nuclear arms race and to safeguard world peace.

The people have a strong desire for peace. This is the trend of the present times. It reflects the high degree of the people's awareness, and it demonstrates the increasing growth of the movement for peace. The current peace movements around the world are gathering momentum and developing to an unprecedentedly high level, involving people from all social strata. No one can ignore the great influence of these peace movements, and no one can stop their development.

The people's desire for peace will inevitably form a powerful force to prevent the outbreak of war. Some people do not believe the strength of the people and the great role of the people's will. They merely have blind faith in the new weapons in their hands. However, history has proved that the will of the people is much more powerful than any weapon. The maniacs who launched World War II once believed that their "military superiority" could ensure their conquest of the world, but it only resulted in their defeat by the awakened people. Over the 40 postwar years, the international situation has fluctuated greatly and the dark cloud of nuclear war has sometimes loomed up and sometimes been indistinct, but no other world war has broken out. An important reason is that the people hate war. They condemn war and stage struggles to check the outbreak of war. Their antiwar actions have definitely prevented the people in power from attempting to go to war. Therefore, although the danger of a world war still exists, the peacesafeguarding forces have outgrown the war-mongering forces. As long as the people have a firm conviction and carry out unswerving struggles for peace, justice will certainly defeat evil and peace will certainly be maintained.

#### REPORTAGE ON DENG YINGCHAO ACTIVITIES IN DALIAN

##### Urges More Foreign Contacts

OW271846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA) -- The leader of China's highest political consultative body encouraged her colleagues to have more contacts with foreigners, according to today's "people's political consultative conference paper."

Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), said that China's open policy means making more contacts with foreigners wherever they come from. She was speaking at a session of the CPPCC municipal committee of Dalian, one of China's 14 open coastal cities, July 29. The full text of her speech was carried by the paper. Deng urged her colleagues at Dalian to learn foreign languages, especially English and Japanese.

"Through contacts," she said, "foreigners will get to know more about us and we will know more about them."

"You must modestly learn from them about things you don't know," she stressed. "I hope you in Dalian will gain experience in this field and then spread your experience to other parts of the country," she said. She described verbal communication as an art to be studied and mastered. She especially asked her colleagues to have more contacts with foreign seamen who come in and out of this port city.

## Visits Dalian Cadres, Veterans

SK270955 Shengyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 12 August, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, made a special trip to the Dalian City veteran cadres' activity center to visit those retired veteran Red Army men and cadres who came to the center to participate in activities. Together with the Red Army veterans and cadres, she reminisced about the revolution and war years. She wished those veteran comrades a happy life during their remaining years and posed for a photograph together with them to mark the occasion.

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION LEADER SPEAKS AT RECEPTION

OW261046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA) -- China's 13 million Moslems are now busy preparing to celebrate the Corban Festival which falls on August 27 this year. To mark the festival a reception was given here today by the China Islamic Association. Ma Xian, vice-president of the association said at the reception that China now has 20,000 mosques, which basically meet the religious activity requirements of the country's Moslems. Besides there are now seven Islamic institutes to train imams and Islamic religious workers. He said that the social status and living conditions of Chinese Moslems have continuously improved in recent years. Chinese Moslems enjoy full freedom of religious belief and as an integral part of Chinese society contribute to the four modernizations and the economic prosperity of the country.

The number of Chinese Moslems making the pilgrimage to Mecca this year exceeds that of any year in history, he stated. Ma Xian, on behalf of the China Islamic Association and all Chinese Moslems, expressed deep gratitude to the government and people of Pakistan, the leaders of Rabital al-'Alam al-Islami and the "Call of Islam" Society of Libya for their kind help to the Chinese pilgrims. The China Islamic Association and all Chinese Moslems had cemented new friendship with Moslems of other countries, over the past year, Ma said. The association would continue to do its utmost to promote relations and cooperation, he said.

Chinese Moslems are deeply concerned about the conditions of Moslems in certain countries who are suffering and extend them profound sympathy. He mentioned especially the African people and Moslems who have encountered serious drought and famine. Ma Xian stressed that Chinese Moslems steadfastly support the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle to restore national rights and stand firmly with the Afghan Moslems in their just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and safeguard national independence. The Moslems of China sincerely hope that any fighting among Moslem brothers will be peacefully settled as early as possible according to Allah's teaching and Islamic principle so that eternal peace can be realized among brothers and that Moslems of the world can concentrate their efforts on developing the national economy of their respective countries and safeguarding and maintaining regional and world peace.

Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Burham Shahidi, honorary president of the China Islamic Association, and Muhammad Ali Zhang Jie, president of the association, attended the reception. Also attending were 250 people including diplomats from 30 countries and specialists from Islamic countries who are now working in China.

XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN YOUNG PIONEERS MEETING

OW272331 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin in 1130 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The first Fujian provincial meeting of representatives of the Chinese Young Pioneers opened in Fuzhou this morning. Over 200 representatives from all over Fujian Province and over 5,000 Young Pioneers from Fuzhou City attended the opening ceremony.

Xiang Nan, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, attended the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, offered congratulations to Young Pioneers all over the province and made a speech entitled "Congratulations and Expectations."

Also attending the opening ceremony were Cheng Xu, Cai Ninglin, Weng Fushan, Zeng Ming, and Ni Songmao. Jing Fusheng, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CYL Committee, made the opening speech on behalf of the provincial CYL Committee and the provincial Education Bureau.

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN AT COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

OW270356 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal History Society for the New 4th Army and the central China bases for the war against Japan held a grand meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan at the Huangpu Stadium yesterday morning.

Attending the meeting were Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Jiang Zeming, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai; Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Wang Daohan, adviser to the Shanghai municipal government; and responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai.

Xia Zhengnong, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Wang Yaoshan, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also attended the meeting.

Ms (Geng Lishu), a friendly American who had energetically supported the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan, and (Lin Weichen), wife of patriotic General Xie Jinyuan, were also present by invitation.

On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Comrade Rui Xingwen expressed his highest esteem and cordial regards to veteran fighters of the New 4th Army and 8th Route Army who had fought the Japanese north and south of the Chang Jiang, and their families. He expressed cordial regards to patriotic officers and men of former Kuomintang armies and their families, as well as foreign friends.



He said: In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, we should kindle still more our passion for the motherland, the people, the nation, and socialism, carry forward the steadfast, persevering, and hard-working style of the war of resistance, and work hard for the reunification of the motherland, the prosperity and strength of the state, the people's benefit, and the maintenance of world peace.

Veteran fighters of the New 4th Army attending the meeting sang some old revolutionary songs. Full-time literary and art workers staged excerpts of the drama "Mayor Chen Yi."

#### ZHEJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW272335 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] According to our reporter (Cai Xueye), the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress opened today in Hangzhou.

Presided over by Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the session heard a report by Du Jiaxing, director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, on radio broadcasting and television work in the province; a report on publishing work in the province by (Ma Shouliang), director of the head office of the provincial publishing house; a report on journalistic work by (Zheng Mengxiong), chief editor of ZHEJIANG RIBAO; a report on cultural work in the province by Sun Jiaxian, director of the provincial Cultural Department; and a report on work done to promote spiritual civilization and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social order by Xia Zhonglie, deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department. These comrades pointed out: In recent years, great achievements have been made on the propaganda and cultural fronts in our province for strengthening the building of a spiritual civilization. The undertakings of literature, art journalism, publication, radio, and television have been thriving. It should be noted, however, that the problem of ignoring the work of building spiritual civilization still exists. Under the new situation, where we are making reforms and opening to the outside world, ignoring the work of building the socialist spiritual civilization will help the growth of unhealthy trends and will possibly make our work of building the material civilization deviate from the correct path, resulting in grave consequences. The leadership at all levels should have a clear understanding of this point and pay sufficient attention to it. While building the material civilization, it is imperative that we make a serious effort to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization.

Attending today's meeting were provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Shang Jiagcai, Wu Zhichuan, and Zhu Zuxiang as well as members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Vice Governor Shen Zulun attended the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Provincial Higher People's Court, the meeting as an observer. Also present as observers were responsible persons from the provincial People's Procuratorate, departments of the provincial government, and from people's congresses of various cities in the province, as well as liaison representatives from the people's congresses of various prefectures.

According to the schedule, the session will last 6 days.

GUANGDONG LEADERS SPEAK AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK260343 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The Guangdong provincial education work conference concluded this afternoon after 5 days in session. Leading comrades of the province Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Xie Fie, Yang Yingbin, Zheng Guoxiong, Lou Xiongcai, Huang Youmou, Wang Pingshan, and Guo Qiaoran extended congratulations on the satisfactory conclusion of the meeting.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo, Governor Liang Lingguang, and Vice Governor Wang Pingshan spoke at the closing session. Lin Ruo said: This meeting was not just a major affair for the education front but will also have a far-reaching impact on the province's socialist modernization effort. After this meeting, leaders of any place who fail to take effective steps to develop education and leaders of any department who fail to spontaneously support the cause of education are incompetent.

Comrade Liang Lingguang said: I have profoundly felt in recent years that there are two most important conditions for carrying out the four modernizations: capital and talent. We have done quite well at handling the question of capital, but the question of talent has been rather difficult. We have built many factories in recent years. Their biggest problem has been lack of technical forces and low quality of laborers. It is not too late to mend the fence even after some of the sheep have been lost. We must get a thoroughly serious grasp of education from now on and achieve practical results.

Liang Lingguang expressed the hope that the government at all levels would attach a high degree of importance to education and exert the greatest efforts to reduce expenditure in some other fields so as to do everything possible to increase education spending.

Comrade Wang Pingshan's speech summed up the success of the conference and gave views on conveying and implementing its spirit.

Station Commentary

HK260347 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Changing our Concepts Is the Key To Developing Education in Guangdong"]

[Text] The provincial education work conference concluded today. The conference studied plans for speeding up the development of education and doing a good job in reforming the structure of education in the province. It held up brilliant prospects for education work in Guangdong.

The greatest obstacle to developing education in our province is the outdated concept of looking down on education. While shifting the work focus to economic construction, certain comrades have a narrow concept of the meaning of economics, focusing only on current production activities and regarding as consumption the investment in brain-power needed for reform of the economic structure and production. They thus feel at ease and justified in shirking their responsibility for developing education. Even if they do undertake this work, it is with great reluctance and unwillingness. This is a shortsighted, small peasant ideological concept.

The history of economic development at home and abroad shows that whether the economy can enjoy sustained development with good results is ultimately determined by the standard of education. We therefore hope that those comrades with muddled concepts will change them.

Following the conclusion of this provincial education conference, the provincial CPC Committee and government will formulate views on implementing the CPC Central Committee decision on reforming the educational structure and specify the goals of development of education in the province. So long as we form a new concept of attaching importance to education work and unswervingly implement these opinions, education work in the province will undergo great development.

#### HUNAN LEADERS VIEW PROBLEMS IN CHANGSHA COLLEGES

HK250353 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On 23 August, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Wang Xiangtian, (Xia Banzhong), and Shen Ruiting, and responsible persons of the provincial Education Department and of the Changsha City CPC Committee and government paid a further visit to institutes of higher education in the capital. They went to the Changsha Railroad College, Hunan Chinese Medical College, and Hunan Agricultural College to see the teachers, students, and staff, to get to know the situation, and listen to views.

In order to expand its premises, the Changsha Railroad College has to requisition 35 mu of land used for growing vegetables. The college carried out the requisition procedure in the first half of last year and made arrangements for the vegetable-growing peasants. However, as certain problems have not yet been sorted out, it is still impossible to carry out the construction work after waiting 18 months. On hearing about this, the provincial CPC Committee leaders discussed the matter with city leaders and asked them to work to solve the problem at an early date.

Due to lack of funds, some construction projects of the Hunan Agricultural College are in danger of coming to a halt. There are also serious problems in water and electricity supplies. Comrade Mao Zhiyong and other leaders said that the provincial CPC Committee would specifically study these problems and immediately solve those that can be solved. Those that cannot be solved for the moment will be dealt with one by one.



GUIZHOU SETS AIMS FOR COUNTY-LEVEL RECTIFICATION

HK260557 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group held a forum on 23 and 24 August on party rectification in the second group of units in the second stage. The meeting pointed out: Work in this group must be focused on building the county CPC Committee leadership groups. Party rectification must be fully completed with high quality and standards.

Ding Tingmo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the guidance group, made a speech. He said: The great majority of units in the second group of the second stage have done well or relatively well in rectification. Only a few have done it badly. He put forward the following views on the handling of a number of relationships in current party rectification:

1. Handle well the relationship between party rectification and reform. The most fundamental guiding idea for this rectification is to ensure and stimulate reform.
2. Handle well the relationship between rectification in the county CPC committees and guidance for rectification throughout the counties. The provincial CPC Committee has proposed that this party rectification be focused on building the county CPC committee leadership groups. This is because these groups are in the frontline of the three great reforms and are the command posts for economic reform and construction in the counties. Building the county CPC committee leadership groups well is of primary significance in achieving economic progress, building the party ranks, and building spiritual civilization in the counties. Hence, all county CPC committee standing committees must do a good job in comparison and examination.
3. Handle well the relationship between theory and reality. In this party rectification, we must regard strengthening party spirit and enhancing the party members' political quality as a prominent issue. We must consider problems in the party's ideology, work style, organization, discipline, and so on, with an eye to strengthening party spirit.

HU QILI, OTHERS ARRIVE FOR XIZANG CELEBRATIONS

OW271852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 27 (XINHUA) -- A delegation led by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, flew in here today to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The 200-member delegation was greeted at Gongga airport by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress and chairman of Tibet's People's Congress Standing Committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Jinghua, secretary of the region's party committee; and Duojiecaidan, chairman of the local government of Tibet; as well as more than 1,000 well-wishers.

A "hada", a white silk scarf symbolizing good fortune, was presented to each member of the delegation.

The main streets in this capital of the autonomous region are decorated with colorful flags and traditional decorative gateways.

More than 25,000 local residents, dressed in their Sunday-best lined the streets, holding flowers, flags, wheat ears and containers filled with barley wine, a drink Tibetans offer their guests.

At the foot of the Potala Palace, a band made up of 400 lamas wearing dark purple robes joined some 3,000 art performers to welcome the delegation.

The autonomous region was founded in 1965 after a 1959 democratic reform which ended serfdom in Tibet. Over the next few days, the delegation will join the local people in a series of celebration activities.

#### XINHUA REPORTS XIZANG DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1964

OW271130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, August 27 (XINHUA) -- September 1 marks the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Great changes have taken place over the past 20 years. Following are the basic facts about Tibet:

Tibet has a population of 1,966,800. Covering 1.2 million square kilometers, the region occupies one-eighth of China's total area. It is located on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau in southwestern China, which averages 4,000 meters above sea level, and is often called the "roof of the world." The mountainous region borders on Xinjiang and Qinghai in the north, Sichuan in the east, and Yunnan in the southeast. Lying on the south slopes of the Himalayas are India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Burma.

The Tibetan plateau is characterized by complex geological conditions, a distinct climate and beautiful scenery. Northern Tibet has many lakes and flourishing pastures and is ideal for developing animal husbandry. Southern and southeastern Tibet, with wide valley plains, are the region's main farming areas. Tibet's wooded area is the third largest among the provinces and autonomous regions. It has 5,000 varieties of plants, a great many wild animals and abundant water and mineral resources.

The Yarlung Zangbo River runs from west to east through the middle of Tibet and the Jinsha, Nujiang and Lancang Rivers flow in the east part. Their hydropower potential accounts for one-third of China's total. In addition, the region has more than 30,000 geothermal spots. Temperatures are low and the air is rare; there is plenty of sunshine for prospective solar energy development.

Tibet has 75 counties and 2,065 townships, and 59.1 percent of the 57,485 local government workers are Tibetans.

The autonomous region's total output value of industry and agriculture in 1984 came to 806.5 million yuan, a 246 percent increase over 1964.

The per-capita annual income of its farming and stock-raising population in 1984 was 317 yuan, 3.6 times that of 1972. The per-capita annual income of factory and office workers in 1984 was 1,730 yuan, 160 percent more than in 1964.

Tibet produced 494,489 tons of grain in 1984, 193.9 percent more than in 1964. It had 21.68 million head of domestic animals, 43 percent more. The region's industrial output value in 1984 amounted to 168 million yuan, a seven-fold increase over 1964.

Yaks were the only means of transportation in Tibet up to the early 1950's. Now Tibet is linked with Sichuan, Qinghai and Xinjiang by road and with Chengdu, Lanzhou and Xian by air. The Qinghai-Tibet railway now being construction has reached Golmud in Qinghai Province and will eventually be extended to Lhasa. Post offices in the region increased from 90 in 1964 to 120 in 1984.

Tibet's retail sales in 1984 exceeded one billion yuan, 9.6 times the amount of 1965. Its imports and exports totalled 30 million yuan, 4.4 times the volume in 1965.

The region has three colleges with a combined enrollment of 1,370 students, 13 vocational and technical schools, 56 middle schools, and 2,475 primary schools.

About 3.65 million books were published in the region in 1984, 7.3 times the number in 1964. The region has eight radio and rediffusion stations. It also has one television station and 24 rediffusion stations.

Tibet has 928 medical institutions with 4,738 hospital beds.

#### PU CHAOZHU WELCOMES EDUCATION GROUP TO YUNNAN

HK270541 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon the provincial CPC Committee and government held a rally to warmly welcome the central lecture group for training secondary and primary school teachers in the province.

At the welcoming rally held at (Yuantong) Hotel, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu spoke first. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the people of various nationalities in the province, he extended a warm welcome to the lecture group for carrying out work in the province. He said that in order to implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education structure, the central leadership, with General Secretary Hu Yaobang having a hand in the matter, has dispatched more than 3,000 cadres to 22 provinces to train teachers. This has fully shown the determination of the central leadership to reform the current education system. The lecture group's visit can not only help the province train teachers, but can also promote the work of training teachers in the province and guide the whole society to attach importance to, care for, and support education.

Pu Chaozhu praised the comrades of the lecture group for their spirit of dedication to education in border areas and called on party and government cadres and intellectuals to learn from them so as to create a new situation in the province's education.

(Xu Shoufu), head of the leading group of the lecture group, spoke on behalf of the 148 members.

Present were provincial party and government leaders, including Li Guiyang, He Zhijiang, (Li Xinwang), Zhu Zihui, (Yang Weijun), (Shao Liming), and Chen Liying.



BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

SK240113 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The 22nd Meeting of the 8th Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress opened on 2 August.

The more than 40 members participating in the meeting heard Vice Mayor Huang Chao's explanation on the "revised draft stipulations concerning the protection and management of Beijing's rural forest resources." They then heard Vice Mayor Chen Haosu's report on handling the motions raised by deputies at the fourth session of the eighth People's Congress concerning the development of child-care undertakings.

Chairman Zhao Pengfei presided over the 2 August meeting. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen Pan Yan, Fan Jin, Ma Yaoji, Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu, She Diqing, Li Guang, Xing Jun, Rong Yi, and Xia Qinlin. Attending the meeting as observers were some deputies to the municipal People's Congress, and responsible comrades of the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate and Standing Committees of various district and county People's Congresses.

The meeting continues on 3 August.

QINHUANGDAO TO DEVELOP TOURISM, PORT SERVICES

HK260816 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1426 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Qinghuangdao, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a recent meeting, Governor Zhang Shuguang of Hebei said that Qinghuangdao, on the basis of its three major superior conditions -- its ports, tourist services, and glass industry -- should quicken the pace of its enforcement of an open policy in its economy and technology. Qinghuangdao is one of the 14 Chinese coastal cities opening to the world. The three major superior conditions referred to by Governor Zhang are as follows:

-- With three areas in the north (northwest China, north China, and the northeast) as its hinterland, Qinghuangdao Port, on the Pacific, should gradually transform itself from a coal shipping port into a multipurpose port to be responsible for exporting Hebei's corn, sand, stones, liquid chemicals, and so on. In addition to a large wharf for handling coal, Qinghuangdao is also building a number of berths for bulk carriers.

-- Along Qinghuangdao's coastline, which is more than 200 li in length, there are such scenic spots as the Zhimao Bay, the Shanhai Pass, Beidaihe, and the golden beaches in Changli. The water there is calm, and the beaches, with their powdery sand, rows of trees, and rolling sand dunes, are ideal for swimmers and have good development potential. Further inland there is the Summer Palace in Chengde, the eastern cemetery for Qing emperors, the earthquake ruins in Tangshan, and other tourist areas. These places could receive several million tourists each year.

-- Qinghuangdao's historical Yaohua glassworks should improve the quality of its products, increase variety, and develop economic relations with enterprises at the same level in order to enhance its ability to earn foreign exchange.

Between 15 and 19 August, the Hebei Provincial People's Government held a meeting in Qinghuangdao to handle problems and to analyze and discuss Qinghuangdao's 136 development projects. It has decided on 47 projects with good prospects and another 20 key projects and formulated a long-term plan and a short-term plan for opening Qinghuangdao to the world.

HEBEI HOLDS FORUM ON ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM

SK240116 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The provincial people's government sponsored a forum in Shijiazhuang from 6 to 10 August to report the provincial situation on the urban economic structural reform. The central content of the forum was a discussion of ways to invigorate the economy and raise economic results. Ye Liansong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, attended and addressed the forum. He called on all localities in the province to actually strengthen leadership and further deepen the province's economic structural reform.

Since the beginning of this year, all localities in the province have conscientiously popularized Shijiazhuang City's experience in carrying out the strike-and-reflex style of reform, thus making the provincial economic structural reform proceeded more extensively, penetratingly and coordinatedly. The general orientation in this regard is correct and achievements have been remarkable. However, economic structural reform has developed unevenly in the province, and many problems should be solved through conscientious work.

Comrade Ye Liansong offered five suggestions concerning the task of economic structural reform for the second half of the year:

1. We should continue to popularize Shijiazhuang City's experience in economic structural reform throughout the province and formulate creative plans for reform in line with the specific situations of various localities.
2. We should conscientiously implement the policy and measures on delegating six powers to enterprises and invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises, actually eliminate intermediate obstructions, and delegate all due powers to enterprises.
3. We should give full play to the role of cities and achieve success in all fields of reform. We should open the door of the cities, break with the castle-type economy, further strengthen horizontal cooperation between different enterprises in cities, continue to develop and perfect the consumption market, banking market, technological market and labor service market, vigorously develop tertiary industry, and intensify the cities' capacity to render comprehensive services.
4. We should give full play to the role of economic levers and apply them to the economy. We should actively explore new methods and new experiences in economic levers. We should organize departments concerned to popularize the method of pooling capital by encouraging the people to buy shares. All cities may select some state or collective-run enterprises to carry out experiments for issuing shares or bonds.
5. We should strengthen the macroeconomic guidance and management of economic life. In handling a matter which bears on the overall situation, we must follow a unified policy and take into account the overall situation, rather than sticking to one's own way. We must treat sensitive matters carefully through a thorough investigation. As for those problems which will probably form a tendency, we should give guidance in a timely manner. At present, priority should be given to controlling the scale of capital investment, the growth of consumption funds, the issuance of credit and the utilization of foreign exchange. Enterprises should correctly handle the relationship between the immediate and long-term interests and between consumption and accumulation, and should retain sufficient funds for production development in order to intensify their reserve strength for further development.

LI LIAN AT TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISE WORK CONFERENCE

SK241138 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Heilongjiang provincial township enterprise work conference concluded in Dailing on 22 August after a 2-day session Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference. Vice Governor Wang Lianzheng also spoke to summarize the conference.

The conference urged all localities throughout the province to earnestly learn from the experiences of Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in developing township enterprises, and adopt effective measures to make our province's township enterprises successful.

In the first half of this year, despite a shortage of funds, the enterprises at the township and town levels of the province registered a 48-percent increase in the output value and a 119-percent increase in profits over the corresponding period of 1984. The conference urged: Township enterprises at various levels throughout the province should make the best of their resource advantages to develop products with characteristics of our province, and rely on market information to produce readily marketable products. We should turn the five wheels simultaneously, and start with the enterprises run by households individually or jointly in our endeavor to develop township enterprises. Township enterprises should also pay attention to imports and cooperation with other enterprises.

Attends Watermelon Appraisal

SK280605 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At yesterday's watermelon appraisal meeting sponsored by the provincial Horticulture Research Institute, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, expressed the hope that our province's scientists engaging in the research of watermelon strains and cultivation can breed more new varieties of good quality watermelons for export and can deliver them to places inside Shanghaiguan, so that watermelons will become competitive products in the province's autumn melon and fruit markets.

NORTHEAST PROVINCES ESTABLISH TRANSPORT COMPANY

SK270920 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The three provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang have established a coordinated transportation company for the northeast area in Dalian City, Liaoning Province. This new result of coordinated transportation work scored in urban economic structural reform indicates that the three northeast provinces have made a breakthrough in the demarcation of administrative areas in coordinated transportation work and have entered a new stage of coordinated intraprovincial transport.

Transport in the northeast chiefly depends on the Harbin-Dalian railroad in the north and involves dozens of harbor cities in the south. This coordinated transport network comprises railroads, highways, waterways, and air routes, and provides the services of relaying transport, transshipping goods, relieving the strained situation in harbor and station transportation, picking up and delivering goods, and making arrangements for returned merchandise. This has important economic significance in the close linking of various forms transport, bringing into full play the transport capabilities of the three provinces, and unclogging the channels of material circulation. The coordinated transport company can provide services for shippers to either consign their goods once for the whole course of shipping, or to consign their goods by different transport means. Meanwhile, the company will make the transport very convenient to shippers by simplifying the goods consigning procedure and markedly minimizing the time of transport.



## NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI SECRETARY STRESSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK260648 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpt] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, Comrade Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke yesterday at a meeting to exchange experiences in economic and technological cooperation in the Xian area.

He said: The development of economic and technological cooperation is an important aspect of the economic structural reform. Various departments and units in the province's cities must understand the significance of developing cooperation by proceeding from a strategic point of view. They must by no means care only about their immediate interests. Instead, they must open their door wide and make concerted efforts to develop cooperation. They should give play to Xian's role of being the key city, and promote economic development throughout the province.

In the wake of the in-depth development of the economic structural reform in the urban areas last year, many enterprises in Xian area have established comprehensive economic cooperation with foreign businessmen and the fraternal provinces and cities. The results have been remarkable. By the end of June this year, the industrial and communication enterprises under the city authorities had established 248 economic combines and decided on 64 items of technological cooperation. A large number of advanced units in economic and technological cooperation have emerged.

In order to further promote the development of economic and technological cooperation, Xian City convened a meeting yesterday to exchange experiences in economic and technological cooperation.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out: The provincial CPC Committee holds that Xian has recently done a good job in various areas. The overall situation is good, and the direction taken by the city CPC Committee and the city government is a correct one. In order to further do well in the city's work, he hopes that Xian will expedite the development of studying strategic plans, further do well in the economic structural reform, boldly develop economic and technological cooperation, break the economic blockade, expand the product market, and make the urban and rural areas cooperate with each other, so as to give play to the diversified role of the urban areas and become confident in striving to make new achievements.

Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Xian CPC Committee; and Vice Governor Zhang Bin respectively delivered speeches at the meeting.

KOREA URGED TO FREE DEFECTING MAINLAND PILOT

OW270259 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 27 (CNA) -- The people in the Republic of China [ROC] are very excited about the news that another Red Chinese military aircraft has sought freedom in the free world. They said they hope the Korean Government will respect the pilot's wish and help Hsiao Tien-jun return to this nation as soon as possible.

Ku Cheng-kang, chairman of the Free China Relief Association, expressed his admiration for Hsiao's courage to seek freedom, saying that he has cabled South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and the parliament asking them to help the Red Chinese pilot fulfill his wish to return to the free motherland.

Tao Jung, convener of the Legislative Yuan's Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the freedom-seeking incident has once again proved that the tyrannous Chinese Communist rule is doomed to failure and that the three principles of the people will succeed in the long run.

Robert C. J. Lin, chairman of the ROC Jaycees, said that he would like to express sincere welcome to Hsiao on behalf of all members of his organization. Lin said he will do everything he can to help Hsiao return to this nation soon.

Sun Hsing-chu, secretary general of the ROC Federation of Bar Associations, said that since the military aircraft is not subject to the jurisdiction of civil aeronautic agreements, the Korean Government should respect the free will of the pilot and help him return to this nation as soon as possible.

Dr Chen Hung-pin, a former mainland Chinese scientist who recently sought freedom during a stopover at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, said Hsiao's decision has fully reflected that freedom is more important than one's life.

## Consul Petitions

OW280829 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] According to a dispatch from China Broadcasting Company reporter Li Ying-li in Seoul, the ROC has formally requested the Government of the Republic of Korea to repatriate to Taipei Hsiao Tien-jun, the pilot of the Chinese Communist light bomber which crash-landed in South Korea on 24 August.

(Huang Hsin-pi), the Chinese consul now in charge of the ROC Embassy in Seoul, told reporters that he believed the Korean Government would respect the wishes of Hsiao Tien-jun and would send him to the Republic of China. The Korean authorities have indicated that the pilot had expressed a wish to go to Taiwan. Moreover, the Korean Government will handle this incident in accordance with international law and international relations.

CONFERENCE TO OPEN 13 SEP; PLENUMS BEFORE, AFTER

HK280152 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "The CPC Will First Hold Its Fourth Plenary Session; Conference of Party Delegates Will Open on 13 September"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug -- It has been learned that the conference of party delegates of the CPC, which various quarters are watching carefully, will be held in Beijing 13-25 September. The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will be held before the conference of party delegates. After the conference of party delegates, the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will be held. One of the main tasks of the conference of party delegates is to elect a new Central Committee. The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will decide the agenda of the conference, devise methods for election, and discuss other specific matters.

The 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to be held after conference of party delegates, will decide on specific members for the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the basis of the new Central Committee elected by the conference of party delegates.

Generally speaking, the Central Committee is elected at the "new" national party congress held every 5 years. However, the party Constitution stipulates that under special circumstances, a conference of party delegates can be held to exercise the functions and powers of the national congress. The conference of party delegates this time is being held under "special circumstances." This is connected with the process of making members of the leading bodies younger and approving the Seventh 5-Year Plan to be implemented next year.

It is generally expected that the conference of party delegates and the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee will make great changes in the composition of the Central Committee, Political Bureau, and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

Apart from members of the Central Committee currently in office, those who attend the conference of party delegates will include some newly appointed younger leading cadres at provincial and ministerial levels. At present, the work of readjusting leading bodies at provincial and ministerial levels throughout the country has been basically completed. Members of the leading bodies at the provincial level have been changed except for Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, Fujian, and Hunan. The work has been basically completed. Most leading bodies of ministers and commissions have also been reshuffled. The changes in another group of ministers will be announced at the meeting of the NPC Standing Committee

MING PAO ON UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN PLA REFORM

HK270909 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing:" "Meeting of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission Points Out That During Army Reorganization There Have Been Great Gusts of Promotions and Leading Cadres Have Been Finding Jobs for Their Offspring"]

[Text] Unhealthy practices have prevailed since the beginning of the PLA's reorganization and streamlining drive. These practices include rush promotions, rush recruitment of new party members, indiscriminate distribution of state funds and properties, denuding barracks areas of trees, high-ranking military officers transferring their offspring and relatives to new posts or arranging jobs for them by making use of official power, and so on. Violations of the law and discipline have become extremely serious problems.



On 13 August, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission convened a meeting of the responsible people of the PLA General Staff Department, General Logistics Department, General Political Department, and the discipline inspection commissions of various major PLA units stationed in Beijing, to examine the progress of discipline inspection work since the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. The meeting demanded that discipline inspection commissions at all levels strengthen inspection and supervision and ensure that the reorganization and streamlining of the PLA is carried out smoothly.

The meeting pointed out: Unhealthy tendencies have prevailed in the reorganization and streamlining drive, and violations of the law and discipline have become extremely serious problems. These unhealthy tendencies mainly show themselves in the following forms: rush promotions, rush and indiscriminate distribution of state funds and properties, spending public funds without restraint on lavish banquets, arbitrarily denuding barracks areas of trees, some leading cadres arranging jobs for their offspring and relatives by making use of official power, and rush recruitment of new party members in some grass-roots units. All these practices have undermined the party's discipline and the Army's general mood and have hampered the drive of reorganization and streamlining. It is necessary to resolutely check these practices. The meeting emphasized that discipline inspection commissions at all levels must make greater efforts to do a good job in discipline inspection work in the course of reorganization and streamlining. For those units that have been abolished or have merged with others, the discipline inspection commissions at the immediate superior level should send working groups to help them carry out discipline inspection work properly. All cases of exposed unhealthy practices and violations of the law and discipline must be handled promptly. It is necessary to criticize those who deserve criticism and penalize those who deserve to be penalized. Glossing things over or appeasing those who commit mistakes is not allowed. Whoever has been involved in a case must bear the responsibility for what he has done. Practicing leniency for people at higher levels but imposing severe penalties on those at levels lower is not allowed. Turning big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all is not allowed, let alone glossing things over under the cover of "leading people undertaking all the responsibility" or "internal self-criticism." No matter what "reasons" are cited, all orders concerning rush promotions must be annulled and all mistakes committed therein must be corrected. It is necessary to ask all those who have acquired economic benefits because of wrong decisions to return the benefits or compensate for them and their cases must be handled appropriately according to the seriousness of their cases, their responsibility regarding the cases, and how well they realized their faults.

The meeting called on the discipline inspection commissions at all levels to brace up, play their due role, and fulfill their duties in the PLA reorganization and streamlining. The cadres in charge of discipline inspection in those units abolished or merged in particular should assume full responsibility and should never neglect their duties. It is necessary to report and resolutely investigate and handle all unhealthy practices hampering the process of reorganization and streamlining, even if they involve leading cadres at whatever level.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Aug 29, 1985

